CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gaz...

No. 50,623—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1896.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th Feb.
P.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7858	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
P.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6991	I. Reeves	18th "
P.V.L. CLYDE	4130	H. T. Welchell	25th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7858	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
P.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

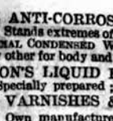
The Steamers marked P. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked P M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	360	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,942	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Mar. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
OCEANIEN	4[illegible]	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	503[illegible]	Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	[illegible]	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4223	C. Le Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Lourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SAGHALIEN	Le Gall	6[illegible]0	12th March, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipt at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE on or about the 12th March.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent,
[illegible] Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 29th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 5th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, †Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 29th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing about 14th March, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Natal.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MUTTRA	4,644	On or about the 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896. Agents.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. CARSON, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 29th February 1896.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
42, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 5th March 1896
S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 2nd April 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *viâ* Venice and Returning *viâ* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures. Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD., HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

TRADE MARK.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES.

LATEST WEST END SHAPES AND DESIGNS FOR GENT'S NECK WEAR.

NEW SHAPES IN FELT HATS.
STRAW HATS.
TWEED CAPS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

EASTON'S PILLS.

The Tonic PAR EXCELLENCE, Act more quickly than the well-known Easton's Syrup, and are more convenient and portable. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp & Bhoodwar Peit, City.
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.

FOUNDED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION,
31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

ASSETS	£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME	£ 1,012,786
PAYMENT TO POLICYHOLDERS	£12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low, and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.
Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.
There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance System which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.

OPINIONS:
"The Gresham has made for itself a name and a fame in Europe second to none."—"Walford's Insurance Cyclopædia."
It looks as if the office was destined to become a historical one in magnitude, progress, and popularity."—"Agents' Journal" (April, 1895).
"The exceptionally fine business organization possessed by this successful Company has been employed with most gratifying results in the past year."—"Commercial World" (May, 1895).
Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned.
Liberal Terms to Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

COLD WEATHER CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts.....Rs. 25 to	100	0
Do. Pillows ,, 6-8 to	8	8
Best Feather, do.	8	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits.....Rs. 10-8 to...	16	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8
Warm Gloves ,, 1-8 to	2	8
Tan Dogskin lined, very Warm, per pair	5	8
Wool Mitts	1	8
Warm Dressing Gowns, from	16	8
Turkish Dressing Gowns	15	8
Cardigan Jackets, Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8

	Rs.	a
Cashmere Mufflers, Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Striped Silk Rep Mufflers from	7	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts, each	6	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Pants. each	6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each.....Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Stout Brown Merino Pants, each	7	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz	25	0
Merino Socks, per dozen	15	8
Balaclava Caps, each	4	8
Wool Night Caps	2	8
Woven Cholera Belts, from	2	12
Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very warm ,, 45-0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

NEW ZEPHYRS.

PLAIN COLORS, As. 8.
FANCY STRIPES, As. 10.
FANCY CHECKS, As. 5 TO As. 10.

CREPONS.

NEW CROCODILE CREPON, As. 14.
"HILTON" STRIPE CREPON, As. 9.

CAMBRICS.

FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS, for Ladies' Shirts and Blouses, As. 7, 9, and 10.
WHITE NAINSOOKS, from Rs. 2-5 per piece of 12 Yards.
FULL RANGE OF PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 675 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOËL,
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WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SPECT...

THE Eye is the most deli... pains cannot be lavished on perf... ficial aids which, under certain ages, are... tacles may be obtained for about half the p... question of economising a little money at... comes a very doubtful one.

FOLDFRS OR P...

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0

Marcks ...
Dr. Menis...

RIMLESS FOLDE...

Best Crown Glass ...
Best Quality Pebbles... 10

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. g.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	28 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN S...

	R
Best Crown Glass	5
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0 28

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Glass	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIA... SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case.....Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ,, 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ,, 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames ,, 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
Dr. Menist's Pebble	,, 8	Ordinary Glass	,, 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF EACH MEAL
be followed by a small dose of
KEMP'S
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
(taken as a liqueur)
One week will suffice to effect such an improvement in your general health and strength as to convince you that this remedy is
THE FINEST TONIC EXISTING.
It Raises your Spirits,
Increases your Appetite,
Reinvigorates your Body,
AND MAKES LIFE A PLEASURE.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE DELICIOUS TASTE,
EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE,
and
REMARKABLE CLEANSING
and
PURIFYING PROPERTIES
of
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
Commend it to the notice of
EVERY PERSON OF TASTE
as the Finest Tooth and Mouth Wash in Existence.
In two sizes at Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
IT IS SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE,
being Fresher and more Fragrant.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AN UP-TO-DATE
TOOTH CLEANSER IS
KEMP'S
ANTISEPTIC TABLET.
RECENTLY introduced, but already commanding a considerable sale.
IN PORTABLE form, yet containing every essential for thoroughly cleansing and purifying the Teeth and Gums.
Price As. 8 per Tablet.
In convenient metal case for
TOILET OR DRESSING BAG.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

parts

at 4 p.m.
Medows Street.
re a Facsimile of the
way curtailed.
TO MENAGERIE
RCUS.

ROBERT LOVE,
ive. Sole Manager.

BAY ART SOCIETY.
BITION OF PICTURES
AT THE SECRETARIAT,
By kind permission of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Military Band in attendance.
Admission REDUCED to 8 annas. Children 4 annas.

Special arrangements for PURDAH LADIES on THURSDAY, from 2 to 4-30 P.M.

BOMBAY RACES, 1896.

SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS will hold good for Admission to the Stand and Enclosure on the EXTRA DAY'S RACES, on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1896.

By Order,
PALLONJI NUSSERWANJI,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Owners, Agents nor Master of the Japanese s. s. MUKE MARU," will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS Contracted by the CREW, or on behalf of said Ship, without the written Sanction of the Undersigned.

FRANCIS J. BROWN,
Master, s. s. "Muke Maru."
Bombay, 27th February, 1896.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.
ધી નીઊ ઇસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 75 per Share (Free of Income-Tax), is declared for the year ending 30th September, 1895, payable to the Registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th February 1896, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુ૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)
Vevey Fins ....Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas... „ 6-8 „ 100
Vevey Courts ...... „ 6-0 „ 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BRANDIES
May be Recommended for their Parity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

ANY,

Messrs. CRAW-
at their Rooms a
e-goods :—
g of writing tables,
, cloches presses, cup-
safe, dressing and wash-
ead, &c.
reen genuine silicate paint.
o., and on account and at the
Tharia Topan—
necklace.
ned and on account and at the risk of
Amritsar—
awls.
s. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., and on
risk of Hurjee Moolice and Co.—
dozen Perry Davis' 1 oz. painkiller.
8 dozen Perry Davis' 2 oz. painkiller.
the mortgagee, Mr. H. M. Azumtullah Khan,
count and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Jam-
hunjibhoy Patel—
tacca and 1 gold chain.
nglish-built dog-cart.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong and second-hand brougham.
1 serviceable second-hand landau.
1 light strong-bult dog-cart.
1 handsome easy running American phaeton, by Kauffman Buggy Company.
1 "Juno" safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable furniture, crockery and glassware, &c.,
at Murzban Road, Esplanade,
On SATURDAY, 7th March 1896,
the property of Dr. J. GERSON DA CUNHA.

BONAFIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Jacinto Borges, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cavel Street, Kalbadavie Road, on SUNDAY, the 8th March next at 2 p.m., blackwood and teakwood household furniture, table ornaments, pictures, argand lamps, glasswre, and crockery, platedware, gold watch by John Jones, gold and pearl necklace, gold bangles set with pearls, gold and diamond rings, lockets, studs, sleeve links and collar buttons, gold guineas, etc.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM, NEAR LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD.
Undea instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Mariano Francisco Dias, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned landed property, viz :—
All that piece of pension and tax land, situate at Upper Mahim, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2183 square yards or thereabouts, with the buildings, trees, and erections standing thereon, bearing ward Nos. 5807 and 5808 (1), street Nos. 283 and 284, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the oart left for the Church of St. Michael, now in possession of the heirs of Mariano Francisco Dias, deceased, and oart of Dinanath Vithoba, on the south bp the oart of Victor Ignacio Dias, on the east by the oart of Dhondoba Narayen, and on the west by the oart of Dhondoo Pandoo Agree, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 557 and 558, and now Nos. 4447 and 4418, and survey Nos. 101 ade 4-101, and new survey No. 2·101.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
12 horses arrived from Secundrabad, belonging to Mr. GEORGE JONES.
Among the lot there are walers, country-breds and harness horses.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.
Also one field officers' tent with extra inside, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office-shigram in very good order.
1 strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 chestnut gelding, 6 years, 15-3, quiet, a good hack,
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, going in saddle and harness,
1 strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 Jaffrabad cow with bull calf, 3 months' old, at present giving 9 seers of milk daily.
2 ladies' side saddles.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.
Under instructions from Mr. Ali bin Ameer Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 1st March, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
30 Arab horses and ponies, the property of Mr. Abdulla Ogayan, deceased.
Among the lot there are first-class polo ponies, hacks, trappers, carriage horses, &c.
The horses are now on view.

WALERS ! WALERS ! WALERS !!!
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.
Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th, and THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churney Road Station, to the highest bidder the balance of the shipment ex s. s. "Mombassa."
About 90 horses, consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.
Amongst the lot, if not previously disposed of, will be the following thorough-breds:—The Seven, a bay gelding by Gambier out of a mare by Premier ; Lizzie, a brown pony mare by Jack Sprat Monty, can trot a mile in three minutes ; a chestnut pony mare by Malna—Flying Doe, untried, and will sell on racing terms : Bay mare by Tom King, Bushey Park, own sister to Pauline ; chestnut mare by Young Forester, out of a mare by Bolardo by Susozer (imp). ; Young Forester by Forester, out of Brunette by Saucho by Touchet (imp). vide Stud Book ; Forester by Kelpio out of Buswing by Rory O'More (imp) vide Stud Book.
1 Australian cow in full milk giving 9 quarts daily.
The horses will be ridden and driven at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF
Very valuable household furniture
made to order
Plated, glass and crockeryware,
lamps, carpets, piano, &c.
At Davur Hall, Breach Candy.
On MONDAY, the 23rd March 1896.
The property of a gentleman.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Furniture
plated, glass and crockeryware, &c.
At Apollo Street, Fort,
On TUESDAY, the 31st March 1896.
The property of W. W. Proctor, Esq.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.
On MONDAY, the 2nd March at 4 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Malet Bunder on account of the concerned
A quantity of P. D. Cardiff coals recovered out of the boat which sank in the harbour while proceeding from alongside the s. s. Honitor.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS STATION, AT WARI BUNDER.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m., at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HUNDARIAN WINES.
On THURSDAY, the 5th March, at 3 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auctionat their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. William Unger, of Messrs. Wm. Murray & Co.—
58 cases superior Hungarian wines imported through Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., containing such well known brands as Magyaradi, Muscatelle, Steinwene, Meneser.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.
On SATURDAY, the 14th March next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Tramway Company Stables, in the Goods Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company :—
A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.
Also
1 bag of earth, from Surat to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 270 of 2nd December 1894.
1 parcel containing turban, from Baroda to Grant Road, way bill No. 47972 of 25th October 1894.
2 bundles W. Hammers, from Visnagar to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 25 of 15th February 1895.
1 parcel dhotar and clothes, from Veraval to Lakhtar, invoice No. 2 of 25th January 1895.
1 box China plates, from Mandasar to Marine Lines, way bill No. 97573 of 18th February 1895.
29 bags empty soda water bottles, from Ferozepore to Grant Road, invoice No. 14 of 29th December 1894.
1 bundle bagging, from Ujjein to Meghnagar, invoice No. 4, of 21st March 1895.
1 umbrella, from Patan to Grant Road, way bill No. 39124 of 13th July 1894.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 29th February, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for 'HOLI' (Hindu Holiday.)"

MESSRS. S. H. NORTH & COY.

CUTLERS and SURGICAL and VETERInary Instruments will remove their Works and Show Rooms on the 1st March 1896, to more extensive Premises at HUMMUM STREET.

Opposite MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW FOR 1896

WILL be held on the OVAL, on 9th, 10th, and 11th March, 1896. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, for the Prize Fund of the Show. Subscribers contributing Rs. 10 and upwards will receive Admission Tickets Free of charge covering the 3 days' Show. For particulars apply to

W. J. McWHINNIE,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, District Staff Office.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 25th March 1896, for the supply of Miscellaneous stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1896 to the 31st March 1897. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of Contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office from 2nd to 23rd proximo (Sundays and Holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on payment at the rate of Rupee one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 25th March 1896. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to execute the Contract deed, his earnest-money will be forfeited.

V.—On failure to carry out the Contract fully, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance at his own discretion to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit on behalf of Government.

VI.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

VII.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

C. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 25th February, 1896.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, 2nd March, 1896. Sealed Tenders for the supply of STATIONERY and PAPER, required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections, for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, respectively, during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1897. Supplies to commence from 1st April, 1896.

2. Forms of Tender, giving particulars of approximate requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two for each form, at either of which Offices samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Railway and R. M. Railway, and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent, reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the ratet quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th February, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE
as supplied by Special Appointment to
H. M. THE QUEEN
AND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

WE STOCK and recommend the following CHEAP and GOOD BRANDS :—
D'AUSSY and Co.'s * * BRANDY
ADOLFO DE TORRES 2 Years Old SHERRY.
„ „ 3 „ „ MADEIRA.
HRI. GADEN and Co.'s St. ESTEPHE CLARET.
POL MAUROY and Co.'s White Card Champagne.
CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL......Bombay.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL ....Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL..................Chikalda, Berar.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months .... Rs. 26
Six Months .... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE —Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK;
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature ________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

FOR THE HOMEWARD VOYAGE

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
FITTED BAGS.
TRAVELLING RUGS.

BOMBAY.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS

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ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden ; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years. The other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years !!!

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs.	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000 =	„	8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 3
Second do. ....„ 2-8
Third do. ....„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..........As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ....As. 6 per line.
Second do. ....„ 4½ „
Third do. ....„ 2½ „
In the Native Language, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line............................„ 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,415
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,310xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137½
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	11	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	820
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	...	25+90	1150
French	500	500	500	dvdRs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	375
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	500	500	500	53	971
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	112½
Mofussil Co	3,125	100	100	Nil	365
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar	1,208	500	500	dvd Rs30	552½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	145
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	600	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	545
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16 / 12	200 / 210
Volkart	—	1,000		10 dvd Rs65	1,210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2
B. . & C. I. R.	—	£ 18		c.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 / 7½	380
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12½	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	10	15	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,330
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,450
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	107
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	490
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,065
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	650
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	88
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	860
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Central India	1,000	1,000	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	832½
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,060
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Rs15	662½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	825
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	540
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	710
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,425
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRe.30	525
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,070
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	3,500	160	103	dvdRs.10	252½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	100	3,225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,675
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,260
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 / 50	250 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	530
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,380
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,275
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	870
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,312	350	350	dvRs12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	222½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	637½
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	450
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	875
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	775
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	23-4 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	23-12
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	27-3
Do. do. new	"	27-2
Australia bar Gold	"	27-8
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-2
Sovereigns	"	17-1
Do. Dragons	"	17
Silver	"	88
179 Do.	"	89-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ordinaries, Bombay Races.
Partial Eclipse of the Moon.
Bombay Telephone Company, Elphinstone Circle, 2-15 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp, Palli Hill.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Lecture on the Prang System of Art Education, Robert Money School, 5 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Annual Social Meeting, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Fultala entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Assyria and barque Grosvenor yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bisagno entered and the steamers Shannon and Kapurthala left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 4-45, this afternoon.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay Foxhounds will meet on 1st March at Bamanwadi; 5th, Wankola; 8th, Iria; 12th, Sahar; and on the 15th, at the Jackal Club.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL.—The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, acknowledges with many thanks a bundle of new clothing (sadras 180, kustees 12, caps 12), and a wooden box for the same, for the use of the poor Parsi patients in the hospital.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD LECTURE SERIES.—The second lecture of the series will be delivered in the local Prarthana Mandir by Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, B.A., to-morrow (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. Subject: "Indestructibility of Matter and Soul." The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., has consented to preside.

EFFECTS OF GANJA.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Hindu goldsmith, named Ramji Megji, fell out of the verandah on the third storey of his house at Withalwady, while under the influence of ganja, sustaining injuries to his back, legs, and other parts of the body, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

AN EX-POLICE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Bartley charged Henry Wharton, an ex-police officer in the local police force, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with behaving in a disorderly manner, at the Mahaluxmi races, on Tuesday evening. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Bagamayo, Ibo, Mozambique, Quilemane, Kilwa, Chinde, Beira, Lindi, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay, Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town, per extra s.s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, and Sind, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A HINDU MERCHANT.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Chandulal, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Kalidas Keshowji, who stood charged with criminal breach of trust and cheating the Southern India S. and W. Company in respect of 200 bales of cotton. He applied for an order to release accused on bail, as the complainant in the case was seriously ill, and the matter could not be investigated until his recovery, which meant several days. The prosecution, who objected to accused being liberated on bail, the other day, had withdrawn the objection, and Mr. Chandulal produced a letter to that effect from Mr. Little, solicitor for the complainant. The application was granted, and the hearing of the matter adjourned.

A CASE COMPOUNDED.—Mr. N. G. Velinker, pleader, yesterday, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and said that his client, Kurpal Assoo, a grain-dealer, had charged Vizpal Oomersi and another with causing hurt in that they, in order to pay up an old grudge, entered complainant's room while the latter was taking his meals, and assaulted him with iron bars, which rendered him unconscious. All this had arisen out of a dispute regarding some property. The bone of contention was settled by the arbitration of the "panch," at their meeting, held the previous night, when the parties were brought to a settlement. The charge being a compoundable one, Mr. Velinker asked his Worship's permission to withdraw the case. Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, who appeared for the accused, having no objection, the magistrate granted the application, and the charge was struck out.

A CASE OF BIGAMY DISMISSED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dasrat Succaram, a Hindu, charged his wife, Rukhmee, and Bala Babaji, with bigamy, and one Luximon Gugaram with abetment of the offence. Mr. Atmaram Jungonnath Kirtiker, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the three accused were defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy. The parties belong to Vaish Vani caste. On the 7th February last the complainant was arrested by the police on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife's brother and mother, and was subsequently placed before the Presidency Magistrate, who, on evidence, convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. While complainant was undergoing the term of imprisonment, his brother Sittaram Luximon, heard that his brother's (complainant's) wife was going to marry in the life-time of her husband, and he accordingly, in company of three members of his caste, proceeded to a railway chowkey, near the Curry Road station, on the 26th March last, and there he saw the first and the second accused being united together in the "holy" matrimonial tie, and the third accused acting as a master of ceremonies. Before the marriage was solemnised, complainant's brother and his three caste-fellows remonstrated with the accused, but to no purpose, and the third accused replied that he was responsible for what had been done and was to be done. After the alleged illegal marriage had been celebrated, the complainant, who was in jail, was informed of what had happened, and he signed a vacalatnama (a paper of authority), in favour of Mr. Velinker, pleader, and also signed an information charging the three accused with the offence. The information was filed on the 24th April last, and summonses were granted against the accused and made returnable on the 3rd September following, when complainant was discharged from the jail. It was alleged that on the 4th May last a caste meeting was held, and the accused were summoned to attend it, but only the second accused attended the meeting, and made a statement before it in writing, confessing his guilt, and signed the statement. The whole caste thereupon took up the matter, and decided to render assistance to the complainant in the present case. The complainant's brother and the three caste fellows were examined, and stated that they saw the marriage of the first accused with the second accused being celebrated. Two railway porters, colleagues of the third accused, in their evidence deposed that their friend, the third accused, had invited them to the wedding, which they saw being performed. The Brahmin priest, who performed the marriage ceremony, and the woman who performed the lap filing ceremony, were also examined, and the written confession made by the second accused before the caste meeting was also put in. In cross-examination most of the witnesses broke down, and contradicted one another, and showed evident signs of having been coached up. It was admitted for the defence that the first accused was the wife of the complainant, but the pleader for the accused denied the re-marriage, contending that the charge was brought against his clients in consequence of the complainant being convicted at the instance of his mother-in-law and her son. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that this was a case purely triable by a Court of Sessions, and in order to justify him in committing a "prima facie" case must be made out, and this meant that there must be reliable and credible evidence on the record that the offence had been committed. With regard to the evidence of the three caste men, the admissions they made in their cross-examination and their conduct were such as to destroy the value of the evidence. The Railway porters had contradicted each other and also the evidence of the caste witnesses and the man near, too, was very suspicious. The conduct of the Brahmin priest was also inexplicable, and although the priest had been warned before the ceremonies were commenced that he was celebrating a bigamous marriage, still he went on with it instead of stopping the ceremony at once and of clearing his character. The magistrate held that "a prima facie" case had not been made out against the accused, who were then ordered to be discharged.

THE FORT COACH FACTORY.

WE are glad to learn that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Pestonji B. Press, the enterprising proprietor of the well-known Fort Coach Factory, as his Lordship's coach-builder. Mr. Pestonji, who has received medals in several exhibitions for carriages, is the first native coach-builder who has received this mark of honour from the Governor of Bombay, and he rightly deserves it, for it is an acknowledged fact that his factory is one of the best in India. Mr. Pestonji has on several occasions repaired the Government House carriages in a satisfactory manner, and his exhibits in the last year's horse show and at the Kathiawar exhibition attracted a deal of favourable notice in the press and elsewhere. Mr. Pestonji has executed orders for many Native Princes and Chiefs to their entire satisfaction, and he can also boast of having as the buyers of his carriages leading European officials and citizens, many of whom have willingly given him testimonials expressing their admiration of his excellent work.

DEATH OF VENKATRAV RUKMANGAD INAMDAR, STATUTORY C.S., JOINT SESSIONS JUDGE, BIJAPUR.

VENKATRAV RUKMANGAD INAMDAR, B.A., LL.B., whose death we briefly chronicled a few days ago, was the second son of the late Rav Bahadur Tirmalrav Venkatish Inamdar. Venkatrav was born on the 3rd June 1853 at Belgaum, where he has now ended his life at the early age of 44 years, having suffered from the effects of paralysis for the last seven months. He was adopted by his uncle, Rukmangad Rav Venkatesh. He had rendered very valuable services to Government as a revenue officer, and had helped to put down the Bedar rebels of Hadagali, a village in the Bagalkot Taluka, in the Bijapur District. In early life Venkatrav showed signs of high genius and noble character, which were well exemplified in after-life. He received the elements of education in Belgaum, first in the London Mission School under Rev. Messrs Beynon and Wareham, and in the Sirdar's High School under Mr. Bellairs. He then prosecuted his studies in the Free Church (or as it is now called Dr. Wilson's) College, Bombay, under the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the father of the educated natives of his day, and his coadjutors. He matriculated from there in 1868, and graduated as a B.A. in 1872. At the annual exhibition of the college in April 1872 Venkatrao was awarded a gold medal, with the likeness of Dr. Wilson engraved thereon, for his progress and distinguished career in the college. He was highly praised in the President's speech on the occasion (vide the Summary of the "Bombay Gazette," dated the 22nd April 1872). He next studied in the Government Law School and passed the LL. B. exhamination in 1877, taking the Arnauld Scholarship. In all the examinations he came off succesfully. His intellect was clear and brilliant. It was his great desire to prepare for the M.A. degree and for the Advocate's examination, but a weakness of his eyes compelled him to take rest.

Venkatrao commenced to practice as a pleader in the High Court, but his practice was a limited one, as he spent most of his time with his father, Rav Bahadur Tirmalrav at Dharwar, and his brother, Mr. Jayasatya Bodhrav, who was a subordinate judge in Bombay, and elsewhere. In February 1880 he was first appointed subordinate judge at Rajapur, in the Ratnagiri district, but he was soon transferred to Gadag, in the Dharwar district, where he served four years to the entire satisfaction of the District Judges, the late Mr. A. C. Watt and Mr. (now Honourable Mr. Justice) E. T. Candy. He then next presided over (successively) the two courts at Chikodi and Saundatti, in the Belgaum District, and worked there for two years. The District Judges, Mr. C. F. H. Shaw (retired) and Mr. Fultan have spoken of his services in very high terms. Venkatrav was then transferred in June 1886 to Bijapur, the place he loved most. As subordinate judge here he discharged his duties for nearly three years, till March 1889, during which period he was given a step in the graded service. In December 1888 he attracted the observation of Lord Reay, during a tour in the Southern Maratha Country, and in recognition of the high qualifications and merits of Venkatrav, and to do honour, as he himself declared at the opening ceremony of the Wilson College, to the College of which he was a pupil, Venkatrav was selected as a statutory civilian for the year 1889-90. The nomination was approved of by the Viceroy. Venkatrav was at once posted to Ahmedabad as assistant judge and sessions judge in March 1889. He was shortly afterwards invested with appellate powers. He discharged his onerous and responsible duties at Ahmedabad for over two years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people, who were new to him in race, creed, and language. He held the post of joint judge and sessions judge for brief periods in the interval, and in that capacity visited Nadiad more than once to hold criminal sessions there. He passed with ease an examination in Guzerati, having acquired a fair proficiency in the language during his few leisure hours. The Honourable Mr. Nugent, President of the Vernacular Examination Committee, expressed his full satisfaction with Venkatrav's knowledge of Guzerati. In June 1891 Venkatrav was sent to Bijapur to take judicial charge as Assistant judge with full powers and joint sessions judge. Continuous hard work greatly told upon his health, and Venkatrav obtained privilege leave for three months in July 1894; but before he had enjoyed three weeks of his leave, he was recalled to duty and sent once more to Ahmedabad as assistant judge and sessions judge. His health not improving, he applied to the kind-hearted Governor, Lord Harris, during his visit to Ahmedabad, and was granted privilege leave for three months, taking effect on the expiration of the Christmas holidays of 1894. On his way by rail to Belgaum, where he intended to spend most of his leave with his brother, he lost property worth nearly Rs. 6,000, being robbed by a number of European soldiers. He was again recalled to duty, on the demise of another statutory civilian, Sayad Nurudinkhan, and posted to Bijapur again in his old appointment. He joined early in January 1895, and did his duties to the best of his abilities. He spent a few days of the May vacation in Belgaum with his brother, hoping to benefit his health. But in that he was disappointed, and he returned to duty at Bijapur, and was hoping to obtain long leave soon. On the 6th July, 1895, while sitting at supper, he had a stroke of paralysis, and he died on the 16th February, 1896, at 3-30 p.m., after a protracted illness of over seven months. All that Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Peters and Surgeon-Leutenant-Colonel McConaghy could do for him was done, but in vain. His brother brought him to Belgaum to be with his family. Here Surgeon-Leutenant-Colonel Greany and Dr. Vishnu Jagonnath Shirgaumkar gave him their best attention and care. The aid of some Native doctors was also called in, but all was in vain, and in the end he succumbed to the fell disease.

Venkatrav was an accomplished scholar in English and Sanskrit. Early in 1889 he was elected a Fellow of the Bombay University. He was just, impartial, and strict. As criminal judge he was greatly dreaded by miscreants. He inflicted heavy punishments where he deemed them necessary. In departmental matters he exacted work from his subordinates with rigour; otherwise, he was kind to them. On the whole he aimed at and endeavoured to fulfill his functions to perfection. He was much attached to his relations. In his private life he always sought the company of good friends, whom, when once made, he would not easily give up. He was fond of outdoor exercise and games, especially tennis.

He leaves behind him a family consisting of a devoted wife, a highly educated young daughter, and a promising son, nearly fifteen years old, besides a large circle of relations and friends to bemoan his irreparable loss.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 19th and 20th spoon competitions in the Coorla season aggregate, took place on Friday, the 7th instant, and some remarkably good scores were made. Color-Sergeant Keess's 25 at 200 yards, and Lance-Corporal Herbert's 26 at 300 yards being the best; good scores were also put on by Lance-Corporal Clyne, Lieutenant Sharp, Volunteer Mason, Sergeant-Instructor Nalty, and Color-Sergeant Thomas. Appended are the full scores:—

19TH COMPETITION—18 Entries.

	200 yds.
Col Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	25 a
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	24 b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24 a
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	24 c
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	23 d
Cor Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	23 a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23 d
Vol F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	22 e
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	19
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Col Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl J J D' Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Lce Corpl E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Gunner N Catchpole, Bo Vol Artillery	17
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	15
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	13

(a) handicapped 6 points; (b) handicapped 2 points, winner of second spoon; (c) winner of first spoon; (d) handicapped 4 points; (e) handicapped 2 points, winner of third spoon.

20TH COMPETITION—17 Entries.

	300 yds.
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	26 a
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, Bo Vol Rifles	24 b
Col Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24 c
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	23 d
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22 } Tie
Col Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22 }
Col Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Vol F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	19
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	19
Lce Corpl E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	17
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Vol J M Mason, B B and I Ry Vols	16

(a) handicapped 4 points, winner of first spoon; (b) handicapped 2 points, winner of second spoon; (c) handicapped 6 points; (d) handicapped 4 points.

"THE Conversion of Prince Boris. Attitude of the Sultan." Such are the latest head-lines appropos of the Bulgarian controversy. Poor Boris! Even the Sultan must have a finger in the font now. At first sight the question whether the infant Prince is to belong to the Eastern or Western Church does not seem one that a Moslem has much concern with, but as the proposed "conversion" is intended to propitiate Russia, the Sultan may be glad to seal the new "entente" between the two countries by sending a representative to the ceremony.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

LUCKNOW MARTINIERE.

FOUNDER'S DAY.

ON Wednesday, 12th instant, the annual commemoration and prize distribution took place at Martiniere College, Lucknow. Major-General G. Corrie Bird, C.B., Commanding the Oudh district, presided. The large hall was well filled by four o'clock, and as the General arrived at the main entrance he was received by Mr. Mackintosh, the commissioner, one of the governors, the principal, and four of the senior masters in the full academical costume of their respective English Universities, and escorted to the dais at one end of the central hall. As the procession moved through the college chapel the choir accompanied by the organ rendered the "Jubilate" very impressively.

The Principal in making his report after dwelling on the general features of the school year, went on to point out the success the college had gained at Roorkee. He said:—"The most important public examinations for which we compete are those for admission into the various departments of the Thomason College at Roorkee. The highest of these is the engineering department and for this we sent in twelve candidates. From the official list you will have seen, Sir, that ten of these Martiniere candidates were successful, taking the highest places on the list and all the scholarships offered by the Government. You will also have observed, Sir, that candidates come up for this examination from many of the chief colleges in Northern India, amongst which may be mentioned the Presidency College, Calcutta; the Government College, Lahore; the Agra College; and the Queen's College at Benares. The chief schools and colleges for Europeans entering into the competition are the Lucknow Martiniere and those in the hills such as S. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, and St. George's College, Mussoorie. Of the forty candidates from the fifteen competing schools and colleges twenty were successful; that is, fifteen Europeans and five natives. Of the fifteen Europeans, ten were from the Lucknow Martiniere and six of them took the highest places amongst the candidates from European schools. The next in importance is the Roorkee upper subordinate examination for which the Martiniere sent in seven candidates and passed six of them. The greatest number passed by any other school was three. Of the six scholarships offered by the Government in this department the Martiniere candidates, Mitchell and Montgomery took two; and two more were taken by the ex-Martiniere boys Francis and Smith. They were both in the Martiniere for some years and both worked up to this examination and went in for it direct from the Martiniere before they were superannuated under the age rule. Francis, for instance, was here in the Martiniere and went in for this examination in January, 1895, and passed in all subjects; but not quite high enough at that time for the scholarship. The success of these young men may therefore, I think, be fairly attributed in some measure to the training they received in the Martiniere. Preparatory to these higher examinations are the provincial examinations under the code for European schools; the primary, the middle, and the high or final for Europeans. From the "Gazette" containing the result of these examinations you will no doubt have observed, Sir, that the Martiniere has passed more than other school in each of these examinations; and that on the total of the three it has passed rather more than twice as many as any of the other thirty-two competing schools. In the middle standard it had ten out of the fourteen highest places."

On the girls' side, fortified by a remarkably good report from the Government inspector, the principal was able to give a thoroughly good account of the results achieved.

GENERAL CORRIE BIRD'S ADDRESS.

The General, after alluding with regret to the unavoidable absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, said:—"The present position of the Martiniere is most satisfactory, and the work of the past year, as tested by the results of the public examinations, seems to have been thoroughly well done. I see from the published lists of the Roorkee College Examinations that the Martiniere has again far outstripped the other schools both in the number and in the quality of its successful candidates; and also that in the examinations preparatory to the Roorkee examinations, namely, the primary, middle, and final for Europeans, it has distanced all competitors. The Roorkee Examinations are the most important, inasmuch as they at once open out the way to a career in life for the young men who are educated here, differing in this respect from most other examinations which are merely equcational tests; and even from the purely educational or scholastic point of view the Roorkee engineer examination is, I understand, the highest test for Anglo-Indian schools. The importance of these Roorkee examinations does not depend altogether upon the few Government guaranteed appointments which are given annually by the Public Works Department. Their importance lies rather in the fact that they imply a training in and introduction to civil engineering, one of the most useful of all professions. The demand for engineers in India is so great in connection with railways and roads, canals and buildings, that any young man who has had a good sound training in engineering and remains steady and persevering is sure to get on. The Martiniere Girls' School, which is affiliated to the college, has also done well. I see from the "Gazette" that it has passed five candidates in the final standard, four in the middle, and six in the primary, making a total of of 15; which is the highest amongst the competing schools for girls. The report of the Government inspector says that the school has passed on the whole a most satisfactory examination; and the primary classes and Standard V. are specially commended. Ladies and gentlemen, I think you will agree with me that these results given in the Roorkee College official tests and in the "Government Gazette" show that substantial progress has been made during the year, and give encouraging hope for the future. I am particularly pleased to know that physical training is carefully attended to, and that not only the boys, but also the girls, in the classes that have been specially set apart for them, take keenly to the exercises in the gymnasium. And now, boys, I will always take a great interest in you and your school. I will, in conclusion, only remind you of the great advantages which you enjoy here, and urge you to do all in your power to use these advantages to the best purpose. I hope you will always remember what you owed to the Martiniere. Many of those who are here to-day, and many who have passed through the school in years gone by, have received a good education; and some have had a career in life which they could not have received but for this institution. In fact, some of them perhaps would hardly have received any education at all but for the bounty of General Martin. I rejoice to hear that so many have taken advantage of this chance, which has enabled them in their after life to discharge the many and varied duties they are called upon to perform. Their handsome donations to the Jubilee fund tell their own tale; not only that they have done well in life, but that they have the loyalty to remember what they owe to the Founder of this noble school, Major-General Claude Martin. I wish all prosperity to this grand institution and success and happiness to all connected with it.

Dr. Howell, the Judicial Commissioner, on behalf of the governing body, thanked the general for presiding. The boys then gave three hearty cheers for General Corrie Bird, and followed with three more for the principal, after which the audience separated, the boys and girls to the Founder's feast, and the guests to the lawn and gardens in college grounds.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the Parade State of Wednesday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Coy.	..	2	...	1	3	...	32	38
B "	1	..	..	...	2	...	21	24
C "	..	1	..	...	2	1	29	33
D "	1	...	..	1	4	...	24	30
E "	..	1	2	1	3	...	19	26
F "	..	...	2	...	4	...	30	36
G "	...	...	1	...	4	..	25	30
H " Cadets.	...	1	..	..	2	1	28	32
I " Cadets.	...	..	...	...	3	...	41	44
K " Cadets.	...	..	1	..	2	...	35	38
L " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Army Staff	..	1	..	2	...	...	6	9
Staff and Band	..	..	...	..	1	...	29	30
Total	2	6	6	5	30	2	319	370

The following Officers were on parade, viz:—Colonel R. S. Brown, V. D.; Majors E. F. Nicholson and J. P. Baird; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), G. Lund, C. E. Palmer, F. W. English, and A. F. Soundy (Paymaster); Lieutenants D. J. Sharp, C. C. James, H. R. H. Wilkinson, and R. G. Snell; Second-Lieutenants, H. C. Roe and H. Fein.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

8-30 p.m.—Litany of Penitence and Address by the Revd. Father Kershaw, S. S. J. E.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all hains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·063	NW	3	85·1	61·9	68	...	1·81	—0·39
Agra	30·056	NW	4	87·1	61·4	69	...	0·21	—0·77
Cawnpore	30·027	N	7	95·3	66·6	52	..	0·42	...
Allahabad	30·019	WSW	3	96·6	64·4	52	...	0·75	—0·86
Jhansi	30·070	Calm	2	94·6	67·2	48	...	0·53	—0·62
Jacobabad	30·148	Calm	1	78·4	54·0	60	...	0·36	—0·61
Karachi	30·140	ENE	5	83·3	60·4	59	...	0·14	—1·14
Jeypore	30·089	NE	5	87·1	64·0	57	...	0·29	—0·93
Ajmere	30·131	NE	3	83·9	63·7	74	...	0·07	—1·09
Deesa	30·082	N	7	92·3	60·1	35	...	..	—0·49
Ahmedabad	30·051	NNE	L	?	?	48	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·082	N	7	83·9	63·9	49	...	0·14	—0·17
Rajkot	30·067	NNE	5	88·9	61·9	70	...	0·03	—0·49
Veraval	30·043	NNE	7	84·5	63·3	59	...	..	...
Neemuch	30·108	NW	8	86·8	59·3	56	...	0·02	—0·92
Indore	30·085	Calm	2	90·2	62·1	67	...	0·08	—0·94
Saugor	30·052	Calm	2	92·4	65·7	47	...	0·39	—1·80
Jubulpore	30·018	E	2	95·5	63·7	51	...	0·07	—2·02
Hoshangabad	29·039*	NE	2	95·4	70·7	48	...	0·25	—1·46
Khandwa	30·045	NW	4	95·2	69·1	41	...	...	—1·24
Raipur	30·027	SW	3	98·4	71·6	40	...	...	—1·93
Nagpur	?	Calm	4	98·8	67·6	44	...	0·16	—2·18
Amraoti	30·028	W	?	99·2	73·8	68	...	...	—1·90
Akola	30·023	SSE	4	100·8	68·3	38	...	..	—2·25
Surat	30·045	Calm	C	93·2	65·0	82	...	...	—0·25
Malegaon	30·050	NW	4	93·4	67·3	52	...	...	—1·21
Bombay	30·038	N	15	81·8	72·2	81	...	0·06	—0·83
Poona	30·074	Calm	5	97·0	65·9	58	...	0·74	—0·33
Ahmednagar	30·073	W	6	94·4	63·5	66	...	1·08	...
Aurangabad	30·065	Calm	2	96·9	69·2	47	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	30·083	SE	7	96·7	65·1	43	..	0·71	—1·16
Ratnagiri	30·019	ENE	6	85·4	70·9	79	...	1·31	+0·51
Belgaum	30·036	ESE	10	92·2	62·9	28	...	0·54	—1·76
Goa	30·026	S	8	88·0	71·4	82	...	0·17	...
Karwar	30·029	E	3	91·3	67·0	82	...	0·44	—2·38
Mangalore	30·013	ENE	2	89·8	7·4	77	...	1·79	—1·88
Calicut	30·008	E	7	90·2	71·0	81	...	4·22	—2·42
Cochin	30·001	E	M	90·2	74·2	74	...	5·30	—4·48
Bangalore	30·064	ENE	14	86·3	56·9	48	...	2·40	—2·04
Secunderabad	30·046	Calm	4	95·6	65·0	43	...	1·17	—0·96
Masulipatam	30·041	NW	3	90·5	66·7	85	...	0·83	—7·59
Bellary	30·064	Calm	5	96·2	62·9	35	...	2·22	—0·21
Cuddapah	30·047	Calm	...	95·6	63·4	71	...	6·07	+0·14
Madras	30·053	Calm	3	87·5	66·5	84	...	19·85	+0·19
Coimbatore	30·061	SW	4	92·4	65·3	81	...	3·00	—2·41
Trichinopoly	30·030	Calm	4	94·0	69·4	63	...	8·42	—0·66
Negapatam	30·020	Calm	15	86·4	70·7	79	...	†37·34	+6·99
Colombo (27)	29·974	NNE	8	83·5	74·0	66	...	17·76	—7·43
Aden	30·008	SSE	8	80·8	76·4	89	...	0·59	—0·70

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Not reduced to sea level.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the gradients are moderate to slight. Winds continue to be very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is very largely in excess of the mean of the season at Jubulpore, Jhansi and Allahabad, and the minimum similarly so at Malegaon, Amraoti, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Akola, and the lowest 59° at Neemuch. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is in rather an unsettled condition over the greater part of the country, and will remain more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 27.

Thursday's observations:—Pressure has decreased slightly to briskly over Burma, Assam, and Bengal, and changed little elsewhere. Pressure is highest in the Western Punjab and lowest over North Bengal, the intervening gradient being slight. The readings are very uniform over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The winds are irregularly cyclonic over Bengal, easterly over the west of the Peninsula and generaly north-north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Cherat and Chaman and fresh over parts of the Bay. The temperature is rising except in the south of the Peninsula. The mean temperature exceeds the normal average except in the Indus Valley and Madras. The abnormal excess is large both by day and night over Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces and the central parts of the country. The highest maxima reported are a hundred point eight in Akola, and a hundred point two in Cuttack. Showers have occurred in North-West Himalayas, and the weather will probably become showery in East Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th February 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	30·008
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71·6
Dew Point		69·0
Relative humidity of Air		·754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		71·7
General Directions of wind*		N, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	348

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Burke, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Scott, 2nd Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on transfer, from Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

1. Sergeants intending to enter teams for the Wheal Cup should apply to the office stating the hours they wish to drill and if any other day than Tuesdays or Thursdays.

2. The use of the guns at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters are allotted as follows until further orders:—

Tuesdays	8-30 to 9-15 p.m.	No. 1 Sub-division,	No. 1 Company	
"	9-15 to 10 p.m.	No. 2	"	"
"	8-45 to 9-30 p.m.	No. 3	" No. 2	"
Thursdays	8-30 to 9-15 p.m.	No. 2	" No. 1	"
"	9-15 to 10 p.m.	No. 1	"	"
"	8-45 to 9-30 p.m.	No. 3	" No. 2	"

3. Entries for the Laying competition will be received up to noon on Monday next the 2nd proximo, when a date will be fixed. The 9-inch guns at both Head-quarters will be available for practice on any morning if 4 members give notice to the Sergt. Instructors the day before so as to have the stores ready. Competitors will be tested in setting 40-pr. and 10-inch R. M. L. sights and clinometer, and in laying 10-inch R. M. L.

4. The parade ordered for Saturday next for the proficiency class is hereby cancelled.

5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next to take part in a Field day and will man and support 2 Mountain guns.

No. 2 Company will parade at Dadur Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway at 3-30 p.m.

No. 1 Company will parade at Sir Richard Temples Statute at 2-40 p.m. sharp to catch the 3 p.m. train Bombay time.

Dress:—Drill order with arms and putties.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade for a Field Day with the Bombay Light Horse on Saturday the 29th instant (Bank Holiday) at 3-30 p.m. at Dadur (B. B. and C. I.) Railway Station.

(2) Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Attendance at this parade to count as a double Commanding Officers parade for the commandants prizes.

(4) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3 p.m. (Bombay time)—Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road, and Mahaluxmi Stations. Members travelling from other Stations by the G. I. P. Railway to Dadar will pay their own fares which will be refunded. Any Tram fares paid will be refunded. Special carriages will be attached to a train leaving Bandora at 7 p.m.

2. The Silver Cup offered as a shooting prize to the members of "A" Company will be fired for at the Coorla ranges on Monday next the 2nd of March at 6-30 a.m. Only efficients for the current season are eligible to fire for the prize.

3. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m.

4. The following promotions will take effect from this date:—

"A" Company.—Corpl. C. Anding to be Lce.-Sergt. to complete establishment; Lce.-Corpl. J. R. Oniel to be Corporal vice Anding promoted; and Lce.-Corpl. E. Baird to be Corporal to complete establishment.

"I" Company.—Cadet H. Scott to be Corporal vice R. Carpenter resigned; and Cadet R. Roberts to be Lce.-Corpl. vice G. Nisson resigned.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned:—Vol. R. B. Raymond, "F" Company from 27th February to 31st March 1896; and Cadet H. Griffin, "I" Company from 27th February to 31st March 1896.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE hiate Esperance, 41 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique and Quillimane, with a general cargo.

THE barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain C W Brebner, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Mauritius (10th December), with a cargo of sugar.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,090 tons, Captain F N Packham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (11th February), with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE s s Alboin, 650 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Bangkok (10th February), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain R B Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calutta (29th January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Huber and three children, Miss Kelly and 45 deck.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain E Dodero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (5th February), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G G Hackerton, Mr P S Basil, Mr Elias Elizabeth and seven deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs A M Main and five children, Mr Abdool P Esmaljee, two ladies and two children, Mr. Shaik Mahomed, Mr Hajee Goolam Alli Esmail, Mr Fad bin Abdoola, Mr Ebrahim Dosin and 66 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Ormidale	2304	Butler	Liverpool	5-3	W & A Graham
B	Chelydra	1797	Dobson	Cochin	29-2	K Nixon
C	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
D	Caledonia	1716	Griffiths	N F		C Muncherji & Sons
F	Fultala	2692	Blott	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
G	Setos	1153	Jacob	Zanzibar	29-2	F Heyer
H & J	Mecca	919	Thomas	Zenzibar	29-2	M Mackenzie
K	Strathness	2595	Durdin	Not fixed		W & A Graham
P	Bedouin	2245	Gordon	Genoa		K Nixon

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	27-2	Shepherd & Co
Sabermati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	28-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Emir	2620	Robson	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
2	Sultan	1775	Collen	Jeddah	29-2	V Ebrahim & Co
3	V Florio	1851	Mautrio	Genoa	5-3	C Barboro
6	Peshawur	2237	Cole	China	6-3	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2334	Russovich	Trieste	1-3	A Lloyds
9	Samoa	4507	Hansford	Antwerp	29-2	K Nixon & Co
10	Strathgyle	3284	Jones	Havre	27-2	Graham & Co
12	Idar	2595	Jennings	Antwerp	3-3	E Bates & Co
14	Kerby Hall	1688	Brown	Liverpool	2-3	E Bates & Co
15	Kapurthala	672	Skinner	Kurrachi	29-2	M Mackenzie
16	Florida	2049	Young	Marseilles	29-2	J Mackintosh
18	Juba	134	Pidcock	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M's Bonaventure ... 2987 Inglefield ... Royal Navy

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Bangkok, Feb 10.
	Grosvenor (bq)	Brebner	Mauritius, Dec 10.
27	Bisagno (s)	Dodero	Hongkong, Feb 5.
	Ellora (s)	Wood	Calcutta, Jan 29.
	Bhundara (s)	Packham	Calcutta, Feb 11.
	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings	Barwick	Calcutta, Feb 18.
	Patna (s)	Collins	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Strathgyle (s)	Jones	Havre and Dunkirk.
	Simla (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.

The hiate Esperance, Nacoda, for Mozambique and Quillimane, obtained her Port clerance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bhundara, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Ellora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Bisagno, for China.
Barque Grosvenor, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVAL.

24 British Troopship Canning...Mitchell...Rangoon, Feb 20.

DEPARTURES

Feb. 23.—Steamers Roma, Mount Tabor, Pundua and Manche, and barque Ophir.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—12 cases whisky, K N Curranee and Co; 5 cases whisky, Halliday and Co; 22 cases confectionery, Asgerally and Brothers; 45 cases gingerwine 51 cases whisky, and 25 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—5 cases cigarettes, and 3 cases tobacco, Damodar Ratansey.

Worsley Hall s—2 cases cigarettes, Damodar Ratansey.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—8 cases soap, Owen and Okell; 17 cases provisions, A M Sodder; 125 cases candles, A Sakalchand; 15 cases provision, 3 cases soap, E Russooljee.

Carthage s—11 cases medicine, Kursondas Nathoo and Co.

Ras Elba s—11 cases medicine, N Narotamdas and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shannon s—90 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Shannon s—48 cases brandy, 37 cases gin, P C Shroff and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon s—50 cases wine, Bauer and Krause.

FROM HAMBURG.

Europa s—2 qr-cask(rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Shannon s—1 butt sherry, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Rheinfels s—35 bales paper, E Abdool Hoosein; 2 hogsheads rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 24 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co; 14 cases soap, E Habib.

Benares s—50 cases methilated spirit, Heerjeebhoy Maneckji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—275 cases candles, Nuzerally Heptoolabhoy; 141 cases candles, A H Goolam Hoosein; 30 cases glassware, Hajee Shewjee.

Barla s—6 cases medicine, W H Nobel and Co; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 50 cases brandy, N S Pochajee and Co.

Bhopal s—41 cases glassware, R Gangjee.

Imperatrix s—43 bales paper, K Abdool Hoosein; 10 bales papers, D R Umrigar and Co; 44 packages papers, 7 cases glassware, H Rabitsek and Co; 17 bales printing paper, Muneckjee Burjorjee; 52 bales papers, M Essajee; 7 cases glassbeads, E Kaderbhoy; 10 bales writing papers, E Sulleemanjee; 20 cases glassware, S M Cassam; 25 cases bottles quick silver, Laljee Soorjee; 23 cases paper, Ebrahim Manomedally; 114 cases glassbeads, D Mody and Co; 10 cases note paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ormidale s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 80 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara; 36 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Kirby Hall s—30 bales wool, A M Latif; 32 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher; 525 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Harchand; 308 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 40 bales gunny rags, and 175 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—200 cwts dry ginger, P Govindjee; 75 cwts dry ginger, Bharmal Poonsee; 189 cwts dry ginger, Waghjee Canjee; 100 cwts dry ginger, T Peraj; 100 cwts dry ginger D Moorarjee; 50 cwts gum, G Sajpal; 107 cwts gum, T Jamnadas; 90 cwts dry ginger, Jairaj Laljee; 4 bales skins R Dhunjee; 72 cwts chutney, D P Batha and Co; 10 cwts cassia nuts, 101 cwts chutney and 4 cwts condiments, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—55 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 402 cwts mustardseed, 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Samoa s—200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 4,802 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathness s—17,201 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Florida s—798 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Bedouin s—750 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

V Florio s—205 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

V Florio s—2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIEST.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 8 cwts pellitary, H Rabitsek and Co; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 267 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 60 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 17 bales twist, and 63 bales piece goods Framjee Sons and Co; 56 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peshawar s—6 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

THERE was another occasion when there seemed to have approached Valescure that tide which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. The place, with its frontage to the Mediterranean, its back to the pine woods, and beyond the girdle of the blue Esterel, is precisely one whose charming situation, and its remoteness from the murmur of the multitude, would suit the holiday mood of the Queen. A year or two ago her Majesty's emissary appeared in the neighbourhood and made a careful survey. Everything was suitable, with the final peculiarity, especially attractive to the Queen, of a bracing air not common on the Riviera. But there was no villa large enough to meet Royal requirements, and Valescure lost a great opportunity.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WANTED, Everyone to see this Great PROGRAMME at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS, TO-NIGHT.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Per Box of 100, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and 3-4, less 25 per cent. Discount. The only Importers, PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

COFFEE MACHINES.—The celebrated Russian and Vienna Coffee Machines and the French Coffee Percolators in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, Everyone to know "THE RIO TROUPE" of Lady Acrobats Great Statue Act at 10, Sharp, TO-NIGHT, at the CIRCUS.

SPECIAL BRANDS of Messrs. Oakes & Co.'s well-known CIGARS—Ideals, per Box of 25, Rs. 3-4; Gymkhana, per Box of 50, Rs. 5-4; Empires, per Box of 50, Rs. 4; Beresford per Box of 50, Rs. 3-4; and Mosquitos, per Box of 100, Rs. 5. Agents:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLES 1896 Patterns—A single Machine at full Wholesale Price. MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE, 45, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EGG HATCHING TAUGHT—Artificial process. Great success. 200 to 300 Hatched at a time. Fee, Rs. 150 in all paid in advance. Apply to "Y," care of this paper.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' by 125 lbs. working pressure. Hopkinson's fittings, now Ready for delivery, with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

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£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WANTED, Everyone to go and see the Warren Sisters' Aerial Return Act at the CIRCUS, TO NIGHT, at 10-30.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

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GYMKHANA HOTEL BOMBAY, Will BE RE-OPENED the first week in March, as a first class Hotel under English Management. Visitors will find perfect accommodation combined with an Excellent Table. For particulars apply to Mrs. WALTON, Proprietress.

WANTED, Everyone to meet their friends at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS, TO-NIGHT.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. (Rs. 5 per month) Highest References. Apply to "N. B." care of this Office.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 350. Apply "O," care of this Office.

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NOTES.

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DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL

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THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 31¾ lakhs out of the 60,000 offered were allotted to Calcutta and Bombay, say 28¼ lakhs to the former Presidency, and 3½ lakhs to the latter at 1s. 2 23-32d., tenders at this rate receiving 94 per cent., this price showing an advance of 5-16d. in the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, though 1-16d. less than the highest rate obtained for extra Bills placed meantime. Yesterday 28¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta were also placed at 1s. 2¾d.; and 2 lakhs of extra Bills in Bombay at 1s. 2 25-32d. It is announced that 60 lakhs of Council Bills will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was put up yesterday by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 7-16d.

The price of Consols in London advanced yesterday 1-8 per cent., returning to last Monday's quotation of 109 9-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 119¾. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-8 per cent. higher, at 65⅝. An advance of 1-8d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 31 7-16d.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 68 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Braziers' Copper advanced 10s. to £54 per ton; and Yellow Metal was quoted 1-16 higher, at 4 11-16. The price of French Rentes in Paris remained at 103¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the days Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4 15-32d; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d. for February deliveries, and 4 17-64d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 7-8d. per lb.; but May Futures were 4 points higher at 7·72 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales, the total arrivals this season comparing as follows with those in the same time in the two previous ones:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	14,000	19,000	12,000
Four days' do.	63,000	89,000	46,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895......	4,494,000	6,609,000	5,175,000

A small business, especially for shippers' account, has been reported in our local market again to-day; but the feeling has remained steady, and prices are all unchanged. Exporters are credited each 350 bales, say 150 Barsee, at Rs. 189; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 148; and Khangaum, at Rs. 172; while the Mills have taken 1,550 bales, made up of 500 Barsee, at Rs. 186; 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 175; Khangaum, at Rs. 175; Nuggur, at Rs. 180; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 168; 150 Khundwa, at Rs. 182½; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 164 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been steady in Tone to-day, only a moderate business for shippers' account having transpired, quotations being all without change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,814	bales.
Wheat	13,106	cwts.
Linseed	39,520	„
Rapeseed	938	„
Gingellyseed..............................	8,906	„
Groundnuts	10,256	„
Castorseed	4,767	„
Rice	3,167	„

FREIGHTS.—This market remains dull and lifeless, no fresh business of importance having occurred to-day to test rates.

EXCHANGE opened firm to-day at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and a few of the latter were reported placed during the day; but for Bank remittance the enquiry has been limited. Calcutta is reported to have reached 1s. 2 25-32d. for ready Telegraphic during the day; and locally, 1s. 2¾d. has also been reported; but at the close rates ruled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 2 23-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 2 23-32		„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2¾d.		„
Credits 3	do.	...1s. 2 27-32d.	„
Frapos 3	do.	...1·56¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone throughout the day, and yesterday's prices, both for Money and Account have been quoted to the close of the market.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed to-day or the *Holi* holidays.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th February 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,38,000	3,05,000	4,000	4,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	182	2	267
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	6,12,000	13,10,000	18,000	19,40,000
Total for 6 weeks ...	7,50,000	16,15,000	22,000	23,87,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,40,471	4,58,033	4,515	6,03,019
Per mile of Ry do.	84	273	3	360
Total to corresponding date do.	7,58,416	24,03,242	28,399	31,90,057

Decrease for the week.................. Rs. 1,56,019
Ditto to date.................. „ 8,03,057

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th February 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1 4,000	2,37,000	4,000	3,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	247	514	9	770
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	4,85,000	10,41,000	18,000	15,47,000
Total for weeks ...	6,02,000	12,78,000	22,000	19,02,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,208	2,63,677	1,741	3,73,626
Per mile of Ry do.	234	572	4	810
Total to corresponding date do.	5,84,203	13,23,391	17,450	19,25,044

Decrease for the week.................. Rs. 18,626
Ditto to date.................. „ 3,044

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th February, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	17,800	50	21,350
Or per mile of Railway	30	155	......	185
For previous 5 weeks of half-year..	15,700	80,000	130	95,830
Total for 6 weeks ...	19,200	97,800	180	1,17,180
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,976	17,660	32	20,668
Per mile of Ry, do.	26	153	......	179
Total to corresponding date do.	16,711	1,13,289	604	1,30,604

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 682
Decrease to date.................. „ 13 424

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DIEGO—February 26, at Bombay, Ernst Diego, aged 41 years. (Calcutta papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILL—February 23, at Nellikuppam, South Arcot, the wife of Edward I G Gill, of a son.
MANNING—February 16, at Ootacamund, the wife of J S Manning, of a daughter.
MARTIN—February 23, at Sitarampur, the wife of J C Martin, of a daughter.
YOUNG—February 21, at Howrah, the wife of R Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GILLESPIE—LAWRANCE—February 22, at St Mary's Church, Calicut, by the Rev Edward Gibson, Chaplain, James Thomas Gillespie, Indian Civil Service, to Susanne Evelyn, only surviving daughter of the late John William Lawrance, Esq, of Peterboro, and of Mrs James Stewart, of 40, Powis Square, London, W.
McCANNAH—SLACK—February 18, at St James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev W J Wickins, Chaplain, Richard William McCannah, to Ellen Slack, widow of the late George William Slack.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1896.

SOME eighteen months ago, Mr. Pramatha Natha Bhose, the well-known scientist, published the first two volumes of "a History of Hindu Civilisation under British rule," dealing with the religious, socio-religious, social and industrial condition of the race to which Mr. Bhose belongs as affected by the leaven of Western rule and Western thought. These subjects were dealt with, as the leading journal in the world remarked, "in a liberal and impartial spirit," and on more than one occasion, while dissenting from some of Mr. Bhose's conclusions, we took occasion to bear testimony to the value of his work and the careful research evidenced upon its every page. The third and penultimate volume of the history dealing with the "Intellectual condition of the Hindus" has now been published, and fully sustains the high literary merit attaching to its predecessors. Mr. Bhose writes with a simplicity and clearness which is in pleasing contrast to the high-flown and laboured efforts of many Bengali authors, whose school of literature is now being so wittily illustrated by Mr. Fred Anstey in the diary of "Babu Hurry Bungsho Jabberjee, B.A.," appearing weekly in the pages of *Punch*. From a typographical point of view, too, the book, which is published by Messrs. W. Newman and Co., of Calcutta, is a very creditable production, and shows that it is not necessary, as some authors suppose, to get a volume printed in Europe in order to have it neatly turned out. But while we make these acknowledgments of the literary merit and careful compilation of facts evidenced in the history, we are obliged to part company with the author in regard to some of the generalisations in which he indulges with considerable frequency. His theories are best ascertained by his introduction which, as in the case of the first volume, is of unusual length. In this introduction Mr. Bhose shows that for nearly six centuries and prior to the advent of British rule the Hindus had produced nothing of a strikingly original character—in fact, that Hindu intellect had been in a state of arrested development. While pointing out that the decline synchronised with the Mahomedan conquest, and was facilitated by it, he admits that its chief cause was the caste system. Mr. Bhose, having been born and bred a Hindu, is naturally inclined to view that great instrument of the national economy in a more favourable light than most Western thinkers. But he has drunk too deep of the Perean springs of knowledge not to be conscious of its inherent weakness which he sums up in a sentence of the truth of which Indian history affords ample evidence—"It promoted spirituality and quietism, but it suppressed industrialism and combativeness, which are among the principal motive forces of modern progress."

Having made this admission, Mr. Bhose hastens to say all that he can from the political economist's point of view in favour of the system into which he was born. He declares it to have been probably the best solution at the time it was formed of the great social problem, not yet solved in the West: "How to distribute the good things of the world so as to liberate the lower classes from the vices and miseries of destitution?" Most outsiders will be inclined to be very doubtful as to whether it was to this problem that the founders of a complex organisation which has all through kept the poor from all hope of improving their position, and has arbitarily maintained the supremacy of mind over matters, addressed themselves. A system of "organised inequality" (we quote Mr. Bhose's own words) will scarcely be regarded by philosphers in general as calculated to "distribute the good things of the world." Mr. Bhose meets this obvious retort by remarking that the inequality produced by caste was so adjusted as not to press very severely upon the classes affected by it. This is an opinion which will not be shared by the philanthropists and administrators who have studied the problem of Indian poverty, and many of whom as a result of that study are wishing General Booth success in his Darkest India scheme. But, after all, speculation as to the reasons which led to the enforcement of caste rules are not very profitable, for a system that is the slow accretion of years owes its origin to a variety of influences, which it is impossible at this distance of time and with the comparatively limited materials before us, to put into their right proportions. Whether or no the system was formed because it was believed it would tend to the good of the community in general, or to the advantage of a particular class, the fact remains beyond the region of dispute that it has exercised an injurious influence on the advancement of the race which has for so many centuries been bound to it. It lead to the prevention of the spread of knowledge beyond a small heriditary class, who looked with undisguised contempt upon all material progress, carried on by the lower orders. And hence the physical sciences which have been so potent a cause of the advancement of other nations remained neglected by the Hindus for years. As a consequence the nation remained stationary if it did not positively decline, and even in the intellectual sphere all these centuries were barren, for competition even here remained beyond the action of the law of natural selection. In the West force of intellect, wherever it might be found, brought its possessor to the front, and men who under the caste system would have been disqualified by birth from being anything more than labourers or mechanics, are numbered among the great philosophers and inventors and authors who have enriched the world. The difference in results between the two systems has shown that it is the unrestricted diffusion of knowledge and of physical science which gives a country power to advance both on the material and the intellectual plane.

The British rule in India has brought home this principle of progress to the minds of thoughtful Hindus; it has relaxed the severity of the caste rules, and has thereby given an impetus to a renewal of the progress to which for so many centuries previously the Hindu race had been strangers. While rejoicing as a true patriot in this advancement, Mr. Bhose, somewhat fearful of the effects in India of the "doctrine of equality," confuses a belief in the equality of men in the abstract with a desire which he regards as prevalent in the West to bring about an organised equality. He points out that the greatest advance in the co-extension of political privileges in Europe and America has only rendered more glaring the social inequality between the rich and the poor, the capitalist and the labourer; and he asserts that the socialist agitation in the West is yearly gaining ground and attaining solidarity. If Mr. Bhose is referring to the State control of duties that formerly devolved on the individual, of which Sir William Harcourt spoke when he said "we are all socialists now," he is correct in this estimate. But if he alludes to an organised and rigid system of material equality we believe he is wrong in saying that the socialist movement is gaining ground and solidarity. Before the last General Election a great deal was heard of the large number of candidates the Social Democrats would return trumphantly at the head of the poll, but every one of their nominees was defeated. On the Continent particularly in Germany, the movement has a more direct hold than in England on a section of the people. But this arises from the heavy burdens placed on the tax-payers by reason of the huge armaments of Europe, and from the unwise attempts made to forcibly suppress the movement. Mr. Bhose says that while socialistic theories are gaining ground, no steps have been taken to secure to the Western proletariat "that measure of economic equality without which political equality is worse than meaningless—positively dangerous." This remark may be commended to the attention of those of its author's countrymen who regard a wholesale political enfranchisement of the people as a consummation most devoutly to be wished, but who would rightly view with the utmost consternation any organised attempt to place the wealthy Zemindar of Bengal on the same material footing as his most humble tenant. Mr. Bhose remarks that the Hindu community has not yet been permeated by aspirations for equality to such an extent as to feel the injustice of existing inequality; and so far those aspirations are confined to the educated classes. Later on in his most interesting book he takes a somewhat adverse view to "industrial evolution on Western principles," more particularly of railway extension, and as though to prepare the reader for what is to come, he remarks in this connection that this evolution has not proceeded far enough in India to produce such enormous economic inequality as is observable in Western society. But we can scarcely believe that so well informed an author entertains the opinion that economic inequalities are less marked in India, with its wealthy landowners and merchants and its indigent poor than they are in the West. So far from adding to these inequalities the industrial evolution India is undergoing is calculated by raising the standard of wages and of living to minimise the inequalities which have existed in this land during the centuries that the caste-system held undisputed sway.

VERNACULAR literature in Bombay is frequently marred by the introduction of matter which is incongruous and in very bad taste, according to Mr. Sathe, the Registrar of Native publications. But on the whole it is becoming more moral in its tone, and it is remarkable how many publications are devoted to the enlightenment of women. The first of these, in the quarterly list issued yesterday, is Mr. Narayen Hemchandra's "Home book Series," which holds up to the emulation of native women the noble deeds of Florence Nightingale, Mary Carpenter, and others who have laboured in the cause of humanity. Another work, by the same author, is declared to have for its object the placing before his countrywomen of an exalted ideal womanhood—the object that another native writer has in view, in a book which tells them that the old ideal of womanhood to be found in Hindu mythology is preferable to the modern Western ideal of a woman's position and duties. Yet another author deals with the same subject. He gives not only the sketches of the lives of exemplary women of different creeds and different epochs, but discourses further on the mutual duties of husband and wife. Mr. Dinshaw Maneckji Sutaria, bolder than his brother writers, depicts "the evils of ignorance and orthodoxy," and dilates on the advantages of female education and adult marriage by mutual choice. The work is declared by the Registrar to be out of the common run, and this august official is not given to indiscriminate flattery. He does not hesitate to describe one work as "a silly story;" and another as a "misuse of energy." Praise from this Sir Galahad is praise indeed. Upon some he does not condescend to make any remarks at all. But when he finds good in a book he candidly states the fact. Of Pandit Ramabai's volume, which declares that India will never prosper till all her women are educated and able to lend a helping hand to their husbands, the Registrar vouchsafes no opinion, possibly under the impression that to comment on the matter would also be labour thrown away. Among Marathi books as well as Guzerati the same tendency to elevate the women of India is noticeable. A Belgaum gentleman essays to publish a volume, of which, it seems, the moral is that "Princes should not marry too many wives." Another gentleman, a Bombay Maratha, tells of "a virtuous and benevolent woman, who is the founder of a reformed religion, which condemns idolatry and superstition, and preaches kindness to animals." Moral treatises seem everywhere to be displacing the outrageous stories which have hitherto been classed as native literature. In the list of periodicals and magazines are several exclusively written by and for women. These are but a few of the many signs to be found on all sides of the increasing anxiety for female education, which seems to show that, if not unduly pressed, the reforms most wished for will soon be accomplished.

THERE is, of course, a large collection of works of romance in the list above referred to. The plots are of the unmistakable indigenous type. King Ikshvaku once happened to miss his way in a forest while out on a hunting excursion. There he espied Urvashi (a heavenly damsel in the train of the god Indra), and at once fell in love with her. The fairy was also in her turn smitten with love for the king, and promised to live on earth as his wife. This, however, angered Indra, who pronounced a curse on Urvashi for her self-willedness. Dharmaraj, who heard the curse, implored Indra to have pity on Urvashi. This Indra did, and the pair lived happily ever afterwards. We are not told, however, that they devoted their leisure to keeping guinea-pigs, for it is in this book, a Bombay production, that unfortunately the characters are made to engage in highly objectionable conversation, which gives great offence to Mr. Sathe. In another Naval is a rich young banker of Palitana, inexperienced in the ways of the world. His riches attract the attention of a *coterie* of dissipated gamblers of the place, who cunningly spread their toils round him. Naval is easily taken in by their insidious arts in spite of the friendly warnings of his faithful munim and the earnest entreaties of his loving and virtuous wife Ratan, and recklessly wastes his substance till he is completely ruined in fortune and becomes a penniless beggar. This opens his eyes and makes him repent his past follies. Ratan stands by him to the last, and helps him to retrieve his broken fortune by a trinket or two which she has managed to keep. Naval regains his fortune by assiduity and industry, but again a misfortune befalls him. Ratan is stealthily carried off by a wealthy Babu to Calcutta. But Ratan remains true, though she promises to marry the Babu after two years. Meantime he orders a rich mansion to be built for her, and calls painters from afar to paint its walls. Among these comes Naval, who, in the meanwhile, has taken to the brush. Ratan meets him, and they together make their escape from Calcutta to Palitana, where they live in happiness again and are blessed with children. The Registrar does not think much of this, for he writes: The story is of the ordinary type, in which virtue is persecuted in the person of the heroine, but is triumphant at the end. The great bulk of works of fiction end with virtue triumphant. It always is so in novels, whether they be written in Gujrati, Hindi, French, English or Greek. But in real life virtue can rarely get more than ten per cent. for its money.

A GOVERNMENT resolution just issued reviews the report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act—a report to which we shall refer at greater length hereafter. It is shown, however, that the total numbers of suits instituted in the four districts numbered 17,144 in the past year—a considerable increase over the previous twelve months. The list of arrears is also greater, due to the vast number of cases which were contributed from Poona. There were eighty-seven munsiffs in the period under report, and though twelve of them did no work, the munsiffs disposed of almost seven thousand cases. The number of conciliators was 223, of whom seventeen never used their powers, and though the bulk of arrears has grown, they were successful in their operations in twenty-four thousand cases.

WE regret to hear that the small-pox epidemic in Bombay still spreads, and within the past week no less than twenty-one fatal cases have occurred. Of these sixteen were Hindus. The disease prevails in practically every quarter of the city, cases being reported from Mandvie, Chukla, Market, Dhobie Talao, Khumbarwada, Khetwady Girgaum, Mazagon, Tadwady, Kamatipura, Byculla, Parel, and Sion. Only one fatal case has so far occurred among the European population, but there are many slight cases. Mr. Kantak, the Chief Vaccination Officer, has, as we stated yesterday, opened three additional offices, and there is no lack of opportunity to take the very wise precaution of being vaccinated.

EARLY copies of Mr. F. St. J. Gore's work on the Indian Highlands have already reached this country, and we can predict for it an extensive sale. "Lights and Shades of Hill Life in the Afghan and Hindu Highlands of the Punjab" is the title of the work which Mr. John Murray publishes. It is a volume replete with maps and illustrations. Mr. Gore, who is a B.A. of Oxford, is no mere globe-trotter, but a keen observer, and possesses a large share of literary ability. His book will have more than an ephemeral value.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Warren Hastings, under Commander F. M. Barwick, arrived in harbour yesterday, at noon, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 18th instant, with Government stores.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR held a durbar on the day of the third anniversary of his installation on the *gadi*, at which, in recognition of valuable services, he presented a gold medal to Mr. Dwarkanath Soonderdas, head moonim of the firm of Kessowjee Damodar Jairam.

THE partial eclipse of the moon to-night begins at 11-25 p.m., passes the meridian at 1-8 a.m., and will terminate at 2-41 a.m. to-morrow.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough till the 15th May 1896.

MR. J. L. JOHNSTON, B.A. (Dub.), I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from the 20th April.

MR. E. M. H. FULTON, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. C. H. JOPP, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on completion of his special duty under the High Court is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, pending further orders.

MR. W. R. WOODROW, Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

DR. K. N. BAHADHURJEE'S friends have put forward his candidature as a Syndic in the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL PETER STEPHENSON TURNBULL, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 2nd March.

SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANT SURGEON DOMINIC FRANCIS, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay), is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. W. STEVENSON, Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 25th, was 571, giving a death-rate of 34·67 per annum per thousand as against 30·69 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·50 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 148 died from fevers; 21, small-pox; 4, measles; 93, phthisis; 1, cholera; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 99, affections of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 23, still-born; 57, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 252; Hindu outcaste, 60; Musalman, 160; Parsee, 19; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 14; Eurasian, 9; European, 4; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 321 as against 310 the corresponding period of last year, and 271 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH BY MR. GOSCHEN.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Mr. Goschen, in a speech made at Lewes, said, that the relations between Great Britain and Germany were now excellent. He hoped that recent events had removed the fallacy abroad that Great Britain could only defend her home interests. English isolation was self-imposed, and he believed that in the event of a struggle for life England would not be found alone.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

The Foreign Office and the Turkish Ambassador in London alike deny the statements of the *Times* correspondent at Constantinople in regard to Egypt. It transpires, however, that negotiations in regard to Egypt are proceeding between Great Britain and France.

THE CONCESSION OF LAND AT DELAGOA BAY.

LISBON, FEB. 26.

In the Cortes, to-day, the Government were asked whether the German subject, who obtained the concession of land opposite Delagoa Bay, had offered to transfer it to the German Government.

In reply, the Government stated that they were examining the question, and would seek to settle it diplomatically or otherwise.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived, at Brindisi, to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

At the Council meeting, to-day, the Hon. Mr Woodburn, in reply to questions by the Hon. Mr. Babu Mobini Mohun Roy, said that the main grounds which led the Government of India to determine that the question of transfer of the Chittagong Division to Assam should be considered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam were the following:—The Government of India consider it desirable, if possible, to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of some portion of his charge, which, owing to the development of the country and the growth of the population, threatens to become too large to be administered by the one Government of Assam; on the other hand, it is the smallest province in British India for which there is separate administration, and the addition to it of the Chittagong Division would not have the effect of throwing too great a burden on the Chief Commissioner. The interests of that province will be materially benefited by being brought in direct communication with the sea, while those of the port of Chittagong are likely to receive more attention when it is annexed to Assam than can be given to it as one of the several ports connecting the Province of Bengal with the sea. It is desirable that the whole of the territory through which the Assam-Bengal Railway will run should be brought under one administration. The Government of India have made no proposal that Dacca and Mymensing should be transferred to Assam, nor is such a proposal at the present under their consideration.

General Sir H. Brackenbury, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, said: The Select Committee, while retaining the main provisions of the Bill practically untouched, have made very considerable changes in regard to the subsidiary measures. I need now only refer to the changes in the substance of the Bill in section 9 of Act XX. of 1869, under which the Act of the Volunteers now serving gives power to the Commanding Officers of Corps, with the sanction of the local Governments, to convene general courts-martial for trial of the military offences of which any member of such Corps shall be guilty whilst on actual duty. In the Bill as introduced last March, the actual duty was defined in terms taken almost *verbatim* from section 176, clause (8) of the Army Act, and the service in aid of the Civil power to which Volunteers in India are liable was added to the definition. This Bill, however, creates a new condition of service for Indian Volunteers, namely, actual military service, and the Select Committee have thought it desirable to recommend that this condition of service should be kept separate from the condition of actual duty, and have struck out the words "when their Corps is on actual military service" from the definition of actual duty, as it appeared in the Bill as introduced. They have, in consequence of this change, inserted the words "or actual military service" in the new section 8 of the Act, and also in section 13 of the Act. The result of these amendments, if accepted, will be that the Volunteers will be under the Army Act whilst on actual duty or on actual military service, and that they will not be able to quit their Corps on giving seven days' notice whilst on actual duty or on actual military service, but that the power of the Commanding Officers to convene general courts-martial with the sanction of the local Government will apply to Volunteers only when they are on actual duty, and will not apply when they are on actual military service. I now pass to that section of the Bill which amends section 16 of the existing Act, and renders Volunteers liable to serve within the limits of the Civil district or districts within which their Corps is enrolled, instead of as heretofore within the radius of four miles from the place of enrolment. In this section the Select Committee have made, as stated in their report, some important alterations to meet certain objections by the local Governments and others that might involve hardship on the Volunteers, who belong to the Corps, consisting more than one Battalion, that they should be bound, without their consent, to serve in the Civil districts outside the limits of their own Battalion. The Select Committee have recommended that the limits should be applicable to the Corps Battalion. They have also inserted a proviso giving power to the local Government, or Commissioner of the Division, or other authority to whom power may be delegated by the local Government to exempt from service any particular Corps or portion of the Corps or any individual member of the members of the Corps by name. The Select Committee have also inserted in the Bill a definition of "Civil district," corresponding to the definition in the Civil Procedure Code. I now come to the section of the Bill which gave power to Commanding Officers under certain restrictions to sentence Volunteers other than commissioned officers to simple dismissal from their Corps for such acts as they now can only punish by fine. Several objections have been taken to this clause, and it is evident that there is strong feeling amongst a considerable section of the Volunteers against this power being conferred upon the Commanding Officers. The Select Com[illegible]ave decided to recommend its removal fr[illegible] Bill, and it does not appear in the Bill as amended by them. If this recommendation of the Select Committee is approved, the Volunteer will in future, as now, only be liable to dismissal from the Corps upon conviction by court-martial, or by order of the Commanding Officer, in the event of his neglecting or refusing to pay any fine to which he shall have been sentenced by court-martial.

The Commander-in-Chief has expressed his entire concurrence with the provisions of the Bill, and, in concluding his speech, said: I look upon the Volunteer force as a most valuable addition to the one of armed strength in India, and consider any measure passed for its better government as of the highest importance to the State.

Sir James Westland then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Salt Act.

The following amended Bills were then passed:—The Foreign Jurisdiction Act; the Indian Penal Code; and the Small Cause Courts Act.

SERIOUS FIRE BY AN INCENDIARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

At an early hour, this morning, a fire, believed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out in an unoccupied house in the 39th Street, Rangoon. By strenuous efforts, the fire-brigade confined the fire to ten houses, which were ultimately destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

LATER.

The damage of to-day's fire is under-estimated. The probable loss amounts to Rs. 80,000, of which property worth Rs. 63,000 has been covered by insurance in the Guardian, Sun, Netherlands, and Palatine Offices.

CHINESE GAMING-HOUSES IN RANGOON.

Eighteen persons were convicted, to-day, and fined for gambling in the Amoy Club, the well-known Chinese resort here. The magistrate inflicted nominal penalties as the case is a test one. His Worship held that the club was a gaming-house, and was carried on for the profit of forty-eight members. It is understood that the police will now proceed against several similar Chinese clubs in Rangoon.

THE RECENT RAILWAY FRAUD CASE.

To-day, the District Magistrate discharged the native merchant who was accused of swindling the railway by sending goods on grossly inadequate freight. The magistrate held that, though there were many circumstances of a suspicious character, the prosecution had not brought the responsibility home to the accused.

THE LATE SIR TAKHTSINGHJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, FEB. 27.

A crowded and influential meeting was held here, this afternoon, in order to perpetuate the memory of his Highness the late Maharaja Saheb Sir Takhtsinghji, G.C.S.I., LL.D. Great enthusiasm was shown, and a considerable sum of money was raised on the spot.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, left here, for Bombay, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3⅝

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 109 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes 103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 119¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 65¾
Bar Silver 31 7-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE GOA TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 24.

THE Government find themselves in a pitiable plight. After bragging of false victories, and creating a spurious enthusiasm in Portugal, the truth comes out which will be mortifying to those who tried studiously to conceal it. The weakness of Government troops is too glaring for any further attempt to conceal it, and the boasts of the interested correspondents that nothing has occurred at Satary discloses the ravages that have been made in the rank-and-file of the expeditionary force, which is not only impotent to attack, but its defensive position at Novas Conquistas is becoming more and more percarious. I reported that Captain Gomes da Costa, with the available troops had marched to Sanguem. Hearing that the rebels had ensconced themselves at Canacona, he proceeded thither, and was met by the revolters, when a free fight took place, lasting over an hour and a-half, and resulting in the death of three rebels, and many killed and wounded on the Government side. Captain Gomes da Costa, who had gone to drive the revolters across the British frontier in the Karwar district, had to withdraw himself precipitately, bringing with him the remnant of the force in a demoralised condition. It is reported that he has already told Government that it is impossible for him to face the enemy, whose number, he says, is enormous. In consequence of this it is reported that the Governor-General has asked for another expedition from Portugal well-furnished with war materials, &c. The confusion now reigning is extreme. There are orders and counter-orders at every moment, and the fact that the Government is not able to dislodge the revolters, who now occupy both Satary and Canacona, is most humiliating. An order was given to the Desais, &c., to bring their followers and present themselves at Sanquelim. This order was at once countermanded. Another order was given to the Regedores that each village should provide one dozen toddy-drawers to be sent to Satary to cut down the wood. The toddy-drawers having bolted, and considering the injury the abandonment of distilling spirits would inflict upon the Abkari revenue, that order has also been cancelled. The rebels have hit upon a plan of entrapping the Government troops. They make fires at certain places and conceal themselves round about. The Government troops attempting to take the enemy by surprise cautiously approach the fire, when the rebels surround them and kill them. The rebels are in possession of almost all the provinces of Novas Conquistas, excepting Pernem. The Revd. Saldanha's order for Diu has been cancelled, and he is let off. Three names in connection with the successor of Senhor Raphael de Andrade are spoken of, *viz.*, Conde de Paco de Arcos, Mr. Serpa Pimental, the present War Minister, and Mr. Moraes Carvalho.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, Saturday 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	2	38 p.m.	..	23
Suez	27	2	55 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 27th February, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	0	..	1
" Karachi	..	47	..	3
" Madras	..	33	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 26.

10 p.m. .... 76·4

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

6 a.m. .... 73·2
10 a.m. .... 78·0
2 p.m. .... 81·3
4 p.m. .... 80·2

AN interesting lecture on Professor Roentgen's recent discovery in photography has been delivered at Scarborough, by Mr. A. Campbell Swinton, member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. Mr. Swinton illustrated his lecture by lantern slides taken by himself by the new process, the photographs, including one of the lecturer's own hand, showing the bones as though no flesh covered them. A protuberance was revealed on the middle bone of the index finger, which a medical man present announced to be the sign of incipient gout.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DR. SIMPSON, Health Officer of Calcutta, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 21st proximo.

MAJOR-GENERAL SANFORD, Commanding the Meerut District, purposes taking privilege leave to Kashmir during the ensuing hot weather.

SURGEON-MAJOR K. A. DALAL, M.B., C.M., Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 15th March.

MR. F. L. SPROTT, on return from leave, is promoted to Executive Engineer, third grade, P.W.D., temporary rank; and Mr. P. K. Chitale, Executive Engineer, third grade, temporary rank, to revert to Assistant Engineer, first grade.

WE learn that Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. K. N. Kabrajee have come forward as additional candidates for the four vacant seats on the Municipal Standing Committee, for which an election takes place at the meeting of the Corporation on the 5th prox.

DAVE CARSON died in Calcutta on Tuesday last, but his humorous song of the "Bengali Babu" will live for many years in the memory of those whom his wit and humour charmed more than a decade ago in several of our Indian cities. His "Christy Minstrels" had obtained a wide hold of the Indian play-going public.

BAI MITHIBAI, widow of the late Dr. Burjorjee Ardasir Spencer, has presented a Port Trust bond of Rs. 500 to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution for an annual prize for proficiency in the French language in memory of her late husband. The Alexandra Institution, we learn, is extremely rich in prizes, but stands in much need of solid donations towards its endowment fund.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Strachey delivered their judgment in an appeal from a decision of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in the suit brought by his Highness Sultan Nawaz Jung against Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, praying for a declaration that he was entitled to free and unobstructed access of light and air for the windows of his house in Hornby Road, known as the old Ripon Club premises, on the south and west sides, save in so far as the same was obstructed by the defendant's old house, on the site of which the latter has constructed a new building known as "Alice Building." The case was heard for three days in March last, and Sir Charles Farran, at the close of the hearing, decreed the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,500 as damages, and the costs of the suit; and he was permitted to complete his building according to the plans produced in court. The Appeal Court reversed the decree, and dismissed the suit with costs, including the cost of appeal.

THE following appointments have been made;—Mr. F. R. Desai to act as Conservator of Forest, third grade, during the absence of Mr. MacGregor on leave; Mr. W. G. Betham to hold administrative charge of the Southern Circle during that period; Mr. A. C. Robinson, L.C.E., to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, during the absence of Mr. Betham.

A CAREFUL investigation which has been made into the reported discovery of a pearl oyster-bed off Chittagong has proved that the pearls are worthless.

MR. HEINIG, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbund Division in Bengal, is posted to the Andamans to relieve Mr. Lloyd, who is going home on sick leave.

AT the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce next Saturday one of the principal subjects likely to command attention is that relating to improved railway communication between Calcutta and Upper India.

DR. JULIUS VON MADARASZ, Director of the Museum at Buda Pest, Hungary, is reported to have had a very successful tour in Ceylon, where he collected several botanical and other specimens which are not mentioned in any works on Natural History.

AT the request of Colonel D. P. Masson, Commandant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Director of Public Instruction has informed the European schools throughout the Punjab that Volunteer Cadet scholars absent from school on account of drill or battalion field-day will be reckoned as present in the attendance register when calculating attendance for grant earned by the schools.

SUCH a reply as that of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Paper Currency Reserve was perhaps all that could be expected. It hardly required some three months to realize that agreement was hopeless among members of the Chamber, who viewed the question from such radically opposite business standpoints. Government will do well to recognise that the sub-committee was strongly opposed to the measure, and that the matter is not one that can be satisfactorily settled by the counting of heads.

IF no great discoveries are made at the Experiment Farms at Sibpur, Dumraon and Burdwan they may claim at least to do much useful and suggestive work. The reports for 1894-95, which are just to hand, contain brief historical sketches of the institutions, besides giving the results of the year's labours, including experiments with varieties of crops, manures, new implements, and methods of cultivation. At Dumraon the Sibpur plough gave good results, and Mozuffarnagar wheat was found to be greatly superior to two local varieties. Mr. Leather suggested many of the experiments, and Mr. N. N. Banerjee has prepared the reports.

IT is understood that the execution of the Coaum Improvement Scheme will probably have to be postponed till next year. An Examiner of Accounts has discovered at the last moment that the total amount of the estimates is beyond the sanctioning powers of the local Government and that the formal sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary. Possibly the difficulty may be overcome if urgent representations are made to the India Office; but meanwhile the citizens of Madras may justly indulge in a grumble at a delay which should have been anticipated by the authorities.

A MEETING of the Game Protection Society was held in the Hill Club, Nuwara Eliya, on the 18th inst. It was explained by the chairman that the meeting had been called in accordance with the suggestion of H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor, who had called for expressions of opinion as to how game protection could be rendered more efficient. A communication from the Colonial Secretary, stating that it would not be regular to place public money at the disposal of the Society for the enforcement of the Game Ordnance, was read. Suggestions were made to more stringently penalise the killing or capture of sambur and other kind of deer unless under proper license; to restrain estate coolies from hunting and altogether put a stop to gang hunting; to render much more stringent the licensing of guns and spears and permission to capture. Stress was laid on the necessity for restraining the ubiquitous globe-trotter from indiscriminate slaughter. Ultimately, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bagot, the hon. secretary was instructed to summarise the various suggestions that had been made and to forward them to the Colonial Secretary for consideration.

THERE has been some correspondence between the Bengal Government and the Commisioner of the Orissa Division on the subject of charging rent for Government lands occupied by such public bodies as municipal committees and district boards. The correspondence goes back to 1894, and the Lieutenant-Governor has now decided that no rent shall be charged for Government lands in the occupation of district and local boards, as they are merely departments of Government itself; but that there is no objection to taking rent from municipaltres as they have rights adverse to Government. Having regard, however, to the small amount of the rents leviable for lands held by the municipalities in the districts of the Orissa division as shown in a statement dated 30th October 1894, his Honour is of opinion that it is not advisable to take rent from them for the lands specified.

"FASHIONS in etiquette, at all events, do not change in Calcutta with great rapidity," writes a correspondent, "and the Sunday call between twelve and two has survived countless generations of Calcutta society. Two years may be taken as the average life of a Calcutta generation, and probably thirty generations of callers have caressed and nursed their tall hats sedulously for the brief ceremony of a Sunday call. In America, I am informed, the hostess takes your hat with her own gracious hands to prevent your too early departure—very prettty and graceful way of flattering butterfly man; but, perhaps, in Calcutta this would be too much sincerity for anybody. The man who gets through forty calls in a hundred and twenty minutes, including descending and ascending his dog-cart, would be the first to resent it. He would probably spend his next Sabbath in writing to the papers. Why, however, should not one be permitted to leave one's hat outside? The time has long passed since men wore fancy knicker-bockers with little frills and sashes and bows on their shoes, and when the sort of feather in the hat indicated position in life and formed the pendant to the elegancy of other articles of apparel. Nowadays, a hat is merely a regulation bell-topper, whose chief use is to distinguish Sunday from Monday. Why, then, I ask, should not Sunday callers be permitted to leave it outside?"

A LEAP Year Club has been formed in St. Louis of girls who are willing to escort gentlemen to dances and concerts. One young lady member of this club frankly admitted to a reporter that she had proposed marriage to a young man before 1896 was an hour old. As two other girls had been equally prompt, the gentleman said he could not make up his mind which of them to accept, but promised to give them a silk dress apiece if they would consent to waive all claims and remain his friends as before.

ACCORDING to *Cassell's Saturday Journal* the expenses of the Vatican are very heavy, one authority estimating them at £1,000 a day; but when the immense number of cardinals, chamberlains, servants, and the *personnel* of others connected with Papal institutions are considered it does not seem an excessive cost.

THAT remarkable religious paper, the *Irish Catholic*, is livelier than ever. "Mr. M'Carthy's Eviction" is the title of its principal leader, in which the methods by which he was "elbowed out" are elegantly described. The action of the *Freeman's Journal* is set forth in the following picturesque passage:—"A steady puffery of Mr. Dillon was kept going; Mr. Sexton was matchless, inimitable, dexterous, and so forth; Mr. Wm. O'Brien was effulgent, luminous, coruscatory, and other things sufficing for that ravenous maw; Mr. Davitt was gifted, patriotic, and painstaking (how graduated, calculable, and calculating the whole scale is!); Mr. Blake was always the eminent Canadian statesman; and even Mr. Condon and Mr. Sheehy were not forgotten in the treacly doles from the greasy cornucopia of Prince's-street." But all the while, not a syllable in "dear Justin's" favour was ever permitted to appear in its columns until his "retirement" was actually announced.

COFFINS are now made in the United States of aluminium. The coffin is made of uniform width, with square ends and vertical sides and ends. It is finished with a heavy moulding around the bottom and at the upper edge, and with pilasters at the corners, and has a rounded, moulded top. It is provided with extension bar handles. The aluminium casket is not covered, but finished with the metal surface burnished. It is lined in the usual manner. The weight of a 6ft. aluminium coffin is 100lb. A 6ft. oak casket weighs about 190lb., and a cloth casket of the same size with a metal lining about 175lb. Other metallic caskets weigh from 450 to 500. The cost of aluminium coffins is from £150 to £200.

ALTHOUGH as a rule Frenchmen abroad are not subjected to a foreigners' tax the Government of the Republic has just intimated that it approves in principle of the proposed taxation of foreign workmen in France. This is hardly surprising, for, not to speak of 170,000 naturalised foreigners, there is in France a body (steadily increasing) of a million and a quarter of non-naturalised aliens. In other words, while there is only 1 alien in 170 of the population in England, the ratio in France is 1 in 34. Why, even in London—the poor foreigners' paradise—the proportion is not much more than 1 in 50. But does any sane Frenchman really suppose that the immigration of foreigners into his country will be sensibly diminished by means of any impost that is likely to be agreed to by the Legislature? And if the foreigners were actually deterred from coming, what would happen to the population of France, which is so stagnant that Great Britain, which was three millions behind it in 1886, has now practically caught it up?

A SMART correspondent, whose home a newly arrived visitor in Buluwayo describes as "a very pretty place, about two miles out of town," laconically informs *South Africa* that Rhodesia is a fine country for clothes. A smart evening dress, which she has only lately had out from home, while hanging in the wardrobe, accommodated a rat between the silk and lining. The horried little beast nibbled a hole the size of a hand on each side of the skirt! She muses that if human inhabitants do not fancy one's clothes the white ants do; failing them, you have flat beetles, and, supposing they desert you, the rat comes in, so no one can say fine raiment is wasted out there. "The wasps build nests in your candleshades, and the caterpillars or something weave or spin cocoons in your curtains." Altogether a lively country!

AMONG the Australian cricketers selected to visit England this season, H. Donnan, to whose innings of 160 we referred the other day, was not the only one who distinguished himself in the Victoria and New South Wales match at Melbourne at Christmas. H. Graham scored 103 and 16, and H. Trott 66 and 27 for Victoria, while for New South Wales McKibbin took in all twelve wickets. Indeed, it was McKibbin's bowling in the last innings of the match—eight wickets for 93—that went far to gain for New South Wales a handsome victory by 123 runs. The game was one of very high scoring, no fewer than 1,353 runs being obtained during the five days over which play extended. T. W. Garrett who came to England with Gregory's team in 1878, and was also here in 1882 and 1886 captained the New South Wales eleven and played a second innings of 70. He is now among the veterans of Australian cricket.

AT Berlin a deputation of the largest firms in the mantel trade will be sent to the First Burgomaster to ask him to act as mediator in the conflict between the workpeople and the employers. At Hamburg and Breslau the strike has already been proclaimed. How urgently necessary an improvement in the condition of the people employed in the trade is may be seen from the fact that some of them, working sixteen or eighteen hours a day, do not earn more than one and sixpence. In the Social Democratic Vorwarts organ I read (says our correspondent) a letter from a mantle maker, a widow, and mother of three children, from which it appears that for making a jacket she is paid only eightpence. By sowing from four in the morning till eleven at night, she can make two jackets, thus earning one and fourpence. The agitation now extends to almost the whole of Northern Germany. At Stuttgart and Heidelberg, though in the latter town no industry of this sort exists, it has been resolved to assist the general cause by giving financial support to the strikers.

THE Royal Horticultural Society has decided to hold this year another examination in the principles and practice of horticulture. The one held in various parts of the kingdom last year simultaneously was attended by 169 candidates, and as this year, of course, this important new movement of the Society will be more widely known and the scope and advantages of the examination better understood, it is probable the number will be largely increased. The date fixed for the examination is May 6th. A centre will be established wherever a magistrate or clergyman or schoolmaster, or any other person qualified to act on behalf of the Society, will undertake the superintendence. Candidates desirous of presenting themselves should communicate with the Secretary, 117, Victoria Street, Westminster, some time during March. The Outline Syllabus is divided into two parts: Elementary Principles of Horticulture, and Operations and Practice; and the Society will award certificates to successful candidates, and a silver gilt medal for the highest number of marks.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

ANOTHER heavy programme of seven races was gone through yesterday. The enclosure was crowded, among the visitors being H. E. and Lady Sandhurst and Prince Francis of Teck. Only one incident of an unpleasant nature occurred to mar the pleasure of the day, and that was the objection lodged against the Driller in the sixth race. This, however, was overruled and all bets were paid. The programme and the details of the racing are appended:—

1ST RACE.—"Galloway Selling Race." Distance—¾ mile. Rs. 500. For Arab and C.B. Galloways. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500, 10st. 7lbs.; 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 250 under down to Rs. 500. Allowances—3lbs. allowed for every quarter inch. C.B. Galloways allowed 7lbs.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's b a gal Manilla, 8st 7lb. Ebrahim 1
Mr J B's bl cb geld Black Brunswicker, 7st 5lbs, Clemenson 2
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b cb geld Random, 9st 11lbs, Namah 3
Mr Johnson's g a p Haughty Boy, 7st 11lbs, Cumroodeen .. 0

The betting was 4 to 5 against Manilla, 2 to 1 against Black Brunswicker, 6 to 1 against Random, and 12 to 1 against Haughty Boy. Totalisator: Re. 1 return Re 1-8; Rs. 10 return Rs. 16; and Rs. 100 return Rs. 160.

On going to the post some difficulty was experienced in getting a start. Black Brunswicker objected to the starting machine and turned fidgety. Directly the flag fell Manilla went off with a fine lead of some five or six lengths, followed by Black Brunswicker and Haughty Boy. Manilla and Random were out of the running, and on reaching the straight, Manilla romped in, an easy winner by three lengths. Black Brunswicker was second and Random third.—Time 1 min. 23 secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Substitution Stakes." Distance—¾ mile. Rs. 500. For all Arab Galloways 13-3 and under, landed since 1st August 1895. Weight—Weight for inches. Allowance—13-2 and under allowed 5lbs. in addition to Weight for inches. Penalty—Winner of the Melton Stakes to carry 4lbs. extra.

Messrs Artin's and Faid's b a p Rummah, 8st, Native 1
H H Aga Khan's g a p Burzoo, 7st 12lb, Pillaji 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Solicitor, 8st 11lb, Soda 3
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a p Farick, 8st 0lb, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Lidbetter's g a p Hornby, 9st, Greenhalgh 0
Mr Jassim Ammani's g a p Cairo, 8st 11lbs, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Abdool Aziz Fara's g a p Adam, 9st 3lb, Native 0
Mr S A W's g a p Secretary, 7st 8lbs, A Wahed 0
Mr Abdool Mohsin Ammani's g a p Hinjas, 8st, Namah 0
Mr Sylvester's b a p Nainital, 7st 2lbs, Native 0

The betting started at 2 to 1 against Rummah; 4 to 1 against Burzoo and Hornby; 10 to 1 against Secretary and 12 to 1 against the rest. Totalisator prices: Re. 1 return 2; Rs. 10 return Rs. 21; and Rs. 100 return Rs. 215.

The machine was used again in this race, and a much better start was obtained. Rummah, however, succeeded in getting a lead of some three lengths, which he maintained to the quarter mile post. At the distance Cairo attempted to collar him and make the running, but without success. On entering the straight the field formed a well-defined procession. Rummah was a couple of lengths ahead, then came Burzoo, and a length behind him was Solicitor, the rest being nowhere.—Time 1 min. 26 secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Second Dealers' Plate." Distance—1¼ mile. Rs. 320 subscribed by dealers, and Rs. 1,000 added from the fund, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 200, with a sweepstake of Rs. 50. For maiden Arabs landed between 1st August and 1st December, 1895. Weight—Weight for age. Allowances—Galloways allowed 7lbs. Conditions—Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of, dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Defender, 8st 1lb, Ebrahim ... 1
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Gwarry, 8st 10lbs, Robinson 2
Mr D E Sassoon's b a gal Helios, 8st 1lb, Namah 3
Mr Kook's g a gal Moonshee, 8st 10lbs, Aga S Shah 0
Mr Jassim Amani's b a h Najib, 8st 1lb, Noor Mahomed ... 0
Mr Oomer Abdool Rahman's br a h Revenge, 9st 3lbs, Salley 0
Mr Hamood Burgash's b a gal Sanaitan, 8st 10lbs, Greenhalgh 0
Mr Musjid Mohsin's b a gal Patna, 8st 1lb, Gibbs 0

Betting 5 to 4 against Gwarry; 5 to 2 against Defender; 10 to 1 against the rest. Totalisator prices: Re. 1 return Rs. 2-8; Rs. 10 return Rs. 27; and Rs. 100 return Rs. 292.

Directly the flag fell the whole lot went off in a very level fashion. Jassin led at the start and made a good race as far as the second mile. Here Gwarry took up the running with Defender. Coming up the straight, Defender drew ahead and came home an easy winner by ten lengths. Gwarry was second and Helios third.—Time 2 min. 27 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Stewards' Purse." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 750, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 25. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap, to be published the day before the race.

Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge, 11st 3lbs, Mr Locke 1
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p Quies, 7st 7lbs, Clemenson 2
The Chief of Kagal's b a ge'd Gift, 8st 1lb, Pillaji 3
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p Ringleader, 10st 2lbs, Ebrahim 0
Mr Faid bin Feed's b a p Kavalan, 8st 4lbs, Salley 0
Mr D E Sassoon's b a p Philip, 7st 12lbs, A Wahed 0
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Nadir, 7st 10lbs, Noor Mahomed ... 0

Betting 6 to 4 on Forest Lodge, 2 to 1 against Ringleader, 8 to 1 against Gift, 12 to 1 against the rest. Totalisator: Re. 1 return Re. 1-8; Rs. 10 return Rs. 15; and Rs. 100 return Rs. 150.

This was one of the best races of the day. A magnificent start was obtained at the first attempt, and the whole lot might have been covered with a blanket. When the horses settled down into their stride, Philip gained a slight advantage. At the quarter-mile post Forest Lodge stole to the front. A grand struggle ensued along the straight, and Quies, who was hugging the rails, attempted to make the running, but Forest Lodge was too good for him and landed first by half-a-length. Quies was second and Gift third—Time 1 min. 24 secs.

5TH RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Plate." Distance—1¼ mile. Rs. 500. Presented by H. H. Aga Khan and Rs. 250 from the fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Hakum, 7st 13lbs, Native 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer, 8st 6lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr N S A J's ch a h Inkerman, 9st, Pugh 3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas, 8st 7lbs, Robinson 0
Aga Junghi Shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 8st 2lbs, Gibbs 0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a h Asker, 7st 12lbs, Native 0
Chief of Kagal's g a h Hankow, 7st 11lbs, Native 0
Mr Bapty's a h Avenger, 7st 6lbs, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr D E Sassoon's b a h Reminder, 7st 2lbs, Pillaji 0
Major H Seton's b a h Rex II, 7st, 0lb Native 0
Mr S A W's g a gal Humayoon, 6st 7lbs, Native 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Inkerman and Fakeer, 4 to 1 against Asker, 8 to 1 against Hakum, and 15 to 1 against the rest. Totalisator,: Re. 1 return Rs. 25; Rs. 10 return Rs. 252; and Rs. 100 return Rs. 2,525.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the field to face the flag. At the second attempt they went off together. On the turn for home Fakeer, who had been in front with Inkerman on his flank, fell back and gave place to Hakum. Coming up the straight Fakeer and Inkerman contested hard for second place. Hakum, however, maintained his position. Fakeer was second and Inkerman third. Time.—2 min. 23 secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Zoroastrian Purse." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 750, presented by a few Parsee gentlemen of Bombay, and Rs. 600 from the fund, with a staring sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all horses. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at the Race Stand the day before the race.

Surg-Major Armstrong's ch aus geld The Driller, 11st, Owner 1
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus geld Maccaroon, 8st 9lbs, C B Mahomed 2
The Hyderabad Confederacy and Aga Coochick Shah's bl w h Tantallon, 10st 6lbs, Ebrahim 3
Mr Lyndon's b w m Miss Dolly, 8st 4lbs, Robinson 0

Betting: Evens against Macaroon, 2 to 1 against the Driller, 5 to 1 against Miss Dolly, and 6 to 1 against Tantallon. Totalisator prices: Re. 1 return Rs. 4; Rs. 10 return Rs. 44; and Rs. 100 return Rs. 448.

Out of ten entries only four horses went to the post, and considering the quality of the cattle it was any one's race. Macaroon started favourite, opinions being fairly divided on the respective merits of the other three. When the flag fell they all got off together. Up to the quarter-mile from home Miss Dolly had a fine lead. Macaroon then came up, and along the straght there was nearly even running between Macaroon and the Driller. Tantallon and Miss Dolly were racing hard for second place. Just on the post, the Driller made an effort, and shot to the fore, but in doing this he crossed in front of Macaroon. An objection was lodged, but it was decided in favour of the Driller. Macaroon was second and Tantallon third. Time—1 min. 54 secs.

7TH RACE.—"The Stud Stakes." Distance 1 mile. Rs. 750. For all C.B.'s. Weight—Weight for age raised 1 st. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice or oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens 7lbs. Four horses in separate interests to start, or Rs. 500 only will be given.

Lieut-Col Francis's ch cb geld Pedestal, 10st 4lbs, Robinson 1
Mr M N G's b cb m Mehetab, 10st 7lbs, Meldenhall 2
Maj Monteith's ch cb m Geness, 9st 7lbs, Pugh 3
Mr M N G's ch cb m Duchess, 10st 8lbs, Greenhalgh 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Mehetab, 4 to 1 against Duchess, 10 to 1 against Geness and Pedestal. Totalisater prices: Re. 1 return Rs. 2; Rs. 10 return Rs. 23; and Rs. 100 Rs. 230.

There was a level start, Geness leading with Duchess close to his girths, Pedestal being third. At the quarter-mile post Mehetab crept up and made a hammer and tongs race with Pedestal. Coming up the straight Mehetab was holding his own, but succumbed to the clever manner in which Robinson piloted Pedestal past the post. Mehetab was second and Duchess third.

ADDITIONAL RACE FOR SATURDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.

"The Bhatia Purse." Rs. 500. Rs. 250 presented by a few Bhatia gentlemen and Rs. 250 added from the fund. For all Maiden Arabs entered in the Second Dealers' Plate; the placed horses in the Second Dealers' Plate barred. Weight.—Weight for age. Allowance.—Galloways allowed 7lbs. Entrance.—Rs. 25—to close at 9 a.m., 28th instant. Distance—1 mile. Starting declarations as usual at the appointed hour.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
27th February, 1896.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF OPIUM FROM GAEKWAR'S STATE.

THE detective ability of Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector, Opium Department, has often led to the prevention of systematic frauds upon Government by the unscrupulous smuggling of opium into Bombay, and the success which has crowned his recent efforts to detect smuggling of opium from Baroda into the British territories is one of the most important of a long series of successful captures of the kind. The case which he has now succeded in detecting promises interesting developments. For some time past, the Custom authorities in Bombay have been receiving information to the effect that opium from Native States is passed into the British territories, where it is surreptitiously sold at low price to the great detriment of the British opium farmers, who cannot compete with smugglers as they have to pay heavy fees for their licenses. However, in the absence of a clue to guide the detectives, and owing to the lack of sufficient data to go upon, this state of things continued in the teeth of the vigilant efforts of the authorities to find out the smugglers and the unlicensed vendors. It is not an easy task to detect this sort of crime in Guzerat, where the British and native areas are so interwoven, thus affording great facility to smugglers to take opium from one boundary to the other without fear of detection. The stuff is generally sent in a cart containing dry cow-dung cakes or by labourers in a basket covered over with straw.

The case recently discovered by Mr. Rustom, who was ably assisted by Inspector Faizulla in detecting it, has excited considerable interest, and the circumstances under which the perpetrators of the crime have been run down reflect great credit upon that energetic officer, who was specially deputed by the Collector of Customs to unfathom the mystery surrounding the systematic fraud. Last week Mr. Rustom, Inspector Good and others procceeded to Baroda. They were accompanied by an informant, who gave them valuable news, which greatly facilitated the matter. They sent the informant to Maneckial, a partner of the Gaekwari farmer, and the latter promised to sell the former two maunds of opium, and received Rs. 760 as earnest money. On the night of the 22nd instant Maneckial sent three men carrying two maunds of opium to be delivered to the informant on the Railway line. The three men got into the train, which leaves Baroda at about midnight, after taking tickets for Palej. One of the three men delivered his charge to the informant at Myagaum, and the others alighted at Palej station. The three men were then pounced upon after they had left the platform, and arrested by Inspector Good with the assistance of the Custom authorities. The smugglers are not men to be trifled with. They could not be arrested on the platform as they had taken the precaution to evade arrest by obtaining as a blind a pass-port for carrying the opium from Baroda to some villages forming part of the Gaekwar's dominions; but the trick failed, since they handed over the drug, which they ought to have carried with them. The men were charged the following day before Captain Cox, the Cantonement Magistrate at Baroda, with selling opium in contravention of section 9 of the Act. The case has been transferred to the Court of the District Collector at Broach. The further hearing has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be some time next week.

CAPTURE OF THE GIRGAUM MURDERER.

THE suspected murderer of the dancing girl Gunga was found, yesterday, by the police at Worli in the house of a relation with all the ornaments taken from the unfortunate woman (valued at Rs. 400) in his possession. He was brought before Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and confessed that he outraged the girl first, and that he struck her and strangled her because she resisted him. The man was her servant, Visram by name, and a Kumbar (Hindu) by caste. He absconded on the morning after he had murdered his mistress. The case was placed in the hands of Sirdar Mir Abdulally Khan Bahadur, head of the Detective Police, who carried on the investigation, which has resulted in the arrest of Visram Babaji, a servant in the employ of the deceased. The suspicion of the police rested on the servant, who had absconded with some ornaments which Gunga was wearing. Having received certain clue the Sirdar sent a detective to Worli, and he arrested Visram. The whole of the missing property was found tied to his waist under a *dhoti*. The accused was taken to the Byculla Police Station, where he made a clean breast of his crime, before the Police Commissioner. When he was arrested by the detective he said that he had been starving for the last three or four days, and was hiding himself from the gaze of the people. Being conscience-stricken, he confessed his guilt. He will be charged this morning before a Presidency magistrate with the murder of Gunga.

FRERE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipality, G. I. P. Railway Company, and the Port Trust are all financially in very healthy condition, and yet it is a disgraceful fact that none of these corporate bodies will sanction an expenditure of a couple of hundred rupees for repairing that portion of the road facing the Wari Bunder Goods Depot. None of them will admit ownership of the road, hence its neglected condition notwithstanding repeated complaints in the public journals. It seems to me that it is the duty of our Municipal Commissioner, or the Executive Engineer of our Municipality, to see to the repair of this particular portion of the road, especially as we pay taxes for keeping public roads in good order. As the Railway Company and the Port Trust state that the road does not belong to them, it is an excellent opportunity for the Municipality to become owner of the road.—Yours, &c.,

A RATE-PAYER.

Mazagon, Feb. 26.

A PARIS correspondent says: M. Kalberti's portrait is in some of the morning papers. He is the young Deputy of Nice who asked 14,000*l*. for the supper Comte de Montebello is to give at his Moscow ball. So far from this being thought too much, it is regarded as hardly enough. Should more be required, it is agreed to give it for the glory of the Republic. The bills for fruits, flowers, and spring vegetables will be enormous. All will be brought from France. Peaches and strawberries in May are costly delicacies. Comte de Montebello will furnish the champagne at the Imperial table from his own vintages. The French Ambassador at St. Petersburg is the senior member there of the Corps Diplomatique. He will therefore be the most prominent Ambassador at the Coronation festivities, and is to congratulate their Imperial Majesties in the name of the body he belongs to. His coach is to be sent from the Cluny Museum. It is 18th century, gilt, high hung, and may, like the Lord Mayor's, be spoken of as gingerbread. The four horses will have handsome trappings in the 18th century style. They will be both ridden by postillions, and led.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey.)

ALICE BUILDING.

HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG vs. RUSTOMJEE N. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

Their lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a decree of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, made on the 15th March, 1895. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

The plaintiff by his suit prayed for a declaration that he was entitled to free and unobstructed access of light and air to and for the windows in his house, known as the old Ripon Club premises in Hornby Road, on the south and west sides thereof save in so far as the same was obstructed by the defendant's old house, situated opposite the "Bombay Gazette" offices. Plaintiff also prayed for an injunction and for an "ad-interim" injunction. The case was heard for three days in March last, and Sir Charles Farran, at the close of the hearing, decreed the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,500 as damages and the costs of the suit, together with the costs of a rule "nisi" granted in the case on the 13th October, 1894. The injunction granted by the rule "nisi" was dissolved, and the defendant was permitted to complete his building according to the plans produced in court. From that decree the plaintiff appealed on the grounds that the learned Judge should have granted him an injunction as prayed in the plaint; that he was in error in awarding him damages only that the damages were inadequate; and that if the appellant was not entitled to an injunction, the amount of the damages should be largely increased. The defendant had also filed objections to the decree, submitting that the learned Judge ought to have found all the issues in his favour and dismissed the suits with costs that he ought to have held that the plaintiff had not acquired any prescriptive right or easement to the light and air claimed, or that, if he had, he could not object to the defendant building his house higher or make any claim in respect of such building; that the learned judge was wrong in holding that the plaintiff had acquired an easement of light and air; and that, in any event, the learned Judge had awarded too large a sum as damages.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said their lordships saw no reason to differ from the decisions in Lisboa's and Ganesham's cases, and the question was whether adequate relief could be afforded by pecuniary damage, as no very serious injury had been done. The defendant had made a plea of an agreement, and the evidence was purely documentary. Mr. Justice Farran held that there was an agreement; and the plaintiff's contention was that only the fourth floor windows could be blocked by the new building. There was some confusion as to floors and storey. As their lordships construed the document, it covered all windows on the south side of the house. Its meaning was obvious; and it constituted the contract or agreement between the parties. So long as the promise remained in force, the plaintiff could acquire no easement. It was not argued that the plaintiff put an end to it; it was only argued that the defendant did so. Their lordships said it was difficult to see how the defendant could do so. Referring to one of the letters, has lordship said it was an important document in which the plaintiff's agent gave an acknowledgement, and went further than the original promise of 1865. This had never been repudiated. The defendant remained satisfied with the agreement he had already got. Their lordships were of opinion that the promise of 1865 was never put an end to, and that it was still as binding as ever. The plaintiff had never denied his liability or claimed as of right. Their lordships were of opinion that the second issue ought to have been found for the defendant; and they ordered the suit to be dismissed with cost. The decree was reversed, and the suit was dismissed with costs, including the costs of appeal.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

FOOTPRINTS OF DACOITS.

IMPERATRIX vs. KABHAI JIJI AND FOUR OTHERS.

The five appellants were, on the 14th January last, convicted by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of the offence of dacoity, and were sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that, on the morning of the 19th August last, the complainant Amritlal, and his servants Shedumia and another, set out from Wasad to walk to Borsad. They set out before daybreak, and each of the servants was carrying a boundle which contained his master's property. They had not gone far, only a few fields, when they were attacked by seven or eight men. Amritalal fled away, and was followed by Sherkhan, Shedumia being left behind. The robbers made off with the bundles. Amritlal and Sherkhan returned to Wasad, and obtained the assistance of the police, and coming back to the scene of the offence, found Shedumia unable to move owing to the severe beating which he had received at the hands of the robbers. Footprints were found and traced, but it had not been shown that any of these footprints resembled those of any of the accused; and the Sessions Judge was of opinion that they had, therefore, no probative force in this cases Some informer mentioned certain names to the police, and among them names of the accused. Steps were accordingly taken, and the property before the court, which had been identified by the complainant and others, was produced by the various accused. Amritlal frankly admitted that he was unable to recognise any of his assailants among the accused. Sherkhan recognised the first accused, while Shedumia recognised them all. The Sessions Judge thought the case against the accused was a weak one, but said that nothing had been shown to prove that the prosecution witnesses had any motive in swearing falsely against the accused. It was satisfactorily proved that the accused produced the property before the court within a day or two of the dacoity. The Sessions Judge said the case had been sent up in a most incomplete form, but as the two assessors had believed the evidence, he could not give any good reasons for not accepting their opinion. He found all the accused guilty, and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeals.

APPEAL FROM A SMALL CAUSES COURT DECISION.

NAROTUMDAS CAUNDAS vs. SHETIBA VENKATI.

The defendant in this case, which was heard before Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, applied for revision of an order passed by his Honour on the 20th November, 1895, refusing to grant sanction to prosecute the plaintiff Narotumdas Caundas and his witnesses, Thakordass Lukhmidas, Govardhundas Waghje, and Dattilal Doolabhram, for fabricating false evidence, giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, using a forged document as genuine, and for aiding and abeting each other in the commission of such offences, in a suit heard before Mr. Chitty. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the applicant Shetiba, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for Narotumdas and his witnesses, respectively.

The plaintiff had filed a suit against the applicant to recover two sums of Rs. 200 and Rs. 900, respectively; and in his plaint he made the allegations which the applicant said were false. His Honour dismissed the suit with costs. Defendant applied for leave to prosecute the plaintiff and his witnesses for the offences above stated, but Mr. Chitty refused the application on the ground that such leave, if granted, would prejudice the plaintiff in a suit filed by him against defendant in the High Court.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments, saw no reason to interfere, and dismissed the application.

The unfortunate coolies whose duty it is to carry Her Majesty's mail over the passes to Gilgit, writes the *Pioneer*, have been having a very bad time of it this season, two having lost their lives on separate occasions quite recently. The road from Kashmir to Gilgit goes over two passes, the Rajdiangan, more commonly known as the Tragbal, some 12,500 feet high, and the Burzil, some 14,000, and therefore the dak men have two gauntlets to run, and can only hope to get across on fine days between the storms. When overtaken by a storm their journey is an extremely perilous one. The Rajdiangan, though the lower, is the more dangerous pass, for it is very bleak, bare and exposed, and swept by biting winds which freeze the traveller. The spring thaws, it is to be feared, will show more than the dak-runners' bones, for a small caravan of mules and their owners is said to have been overwhelmed recently. All along this terrible road are dotted small stations where the postal and telegraph staff live a dreary and isolated life till the summer begins, and considering the tremendous difficulties encountered, the manner in which the post is maintained and the telegraph kept intact, is a subject on which the postal and telegraph authorities may well be congratulated. The receipt of a regular post alleviates in no small degree the complete isolation of Gilgit during the winter. The dangers, however, of running the dak will be much alleviated when, as we have so often advocated, Gilgit is based on India direct *via* Chilas, the Babusar Pass, and the Khagan Valley, instead of by the Kashmir route with its two ill-famed passes.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The first race for a cup value Rs. 200 that has been presented to the association by Mr. John Marshall, will take place tomorrow, being open to all yachts, boats, and ships boats owned by or in charge of members. The following are the conditions:—

(1) That there be three handicap races for Mr. Marshall's cup, and a boat winning two out of the three shall be the winner, but in the event of a tie the three boats will sail it off on a day and over a course to be subsequently fix by the committee.

(2) That the handicaps be made out at so much per mile, and hold good for all races for the cup.

(3) That the entrance fees be Rs. 3 for each race, three-fifths of which to go to the winner of each race, one-fifth to the second boat, and one-fifth to the association funds as usual.

(4) That the courses be—

1st Race.—No. 4 Association course reversed, viz., from pilot schooner, leaving it to "starboard," round South Karanjah buoy, leaving it to port, round North Karanjah buoy, leaving it to port, and finishing at pilot schooner leaving it to "starboard."

2nd Race.—From pilot schooner, leaving it to "starboard," round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel buoy W.N.W. of Butcher Island, leaving it to "starboard," round Red Channel buoy North of Butcher Island, leaving it to "starboard," round mooring buoy N. E. of Butcher Island, leaving it to "starboard," round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to "starboard," round North Karanjah buoy, leaving it to "starboard," and finishing at pilot schooner, leaving it to "stardoard."

3rd Race.—No. 4 Association course, viz., from pilot schooner, leaving it to "starboard," round North Karanjah buoy, leaving it to "starboard," round South Karanjah buoy, leaving it to "starboard" and finishing at pilot schooner, leaving it to "starboard."

Starting and finishing lines for all races as usual.

(5) That the dates of races and times of starting be—

1st Race,	February 29th,	start at	3-30 p.m.
2nd do.	March	7th	do.	3-0 p.m.
3rd do.	do.	14th	do.	3-30 p.m.

(6) That the races for the cup be counted as ordinary association races with regard to the wins at the end of the season in accordance with Rule 16.

In consequence of the number of entries that are expected, it has been decided to start the boats in two groups, and for to-morrow's race the ships' boats with Kiralyne, and Tomtit, will start at 3-0 p.m. B flag of the commercial code being hoisted at 2-45 p.m. as a signal for them to get ready, followed by a warning gun at 2-55 p.m., when the blue peter will be hoisted.

The yachts will start at 3-30 previous to which C flag will be hoisted at 3-15, and warning gun fired and blue peter hoisted at 3-25. The difference in time of starting will, of course, be allowed for at the finish.

Entries will be received up to noon to-day.

THE AHEMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

There is good reason for the amount of attention that has been given in Bombay to the inauguration of the Ahmedabad-Prantej railway, the first sod of which was turned by Lord Sandhurst on the 15th instant, inasmuch as though a little line it is altogether the offspring of Indian enterprise. The whole of the capital has been subscribed locally—the first instance of such a thing in Western India, and it is only proper that a good deal should be made of it. It is important, for the sake of example, that such a line should be a success, and apparently there is every prospect that it will be. Its length is about 54 miles, running from Ahmedabad north-east to the considerable town of Prantej, and it will thus serve as a feeder to the Bombay-Baroda line, penetrating into the large pear-shaped piece of country that is enclosed within the two main arms of that system, between the Rajputana line on the one hand and the Rutlam-Neemuch on the other. Eventually it is intended to carry it on to Ahmednugger in the Native State of Edar, which is the most important State in the Mahi Kanta Agency. The line traverses level country for the most part, and it is stated that it will only be necessary to construct two bridges throughout its course. The total outlay is at present estimated at about eighteen lakhs of rupees, and the work, it is believed, will be completed in fifteen months. The Gaekwar of Baroda has made a free grant of the land where the line passes through his territory and the Maharaja of Edar has promised to abolish all octroi duties at Ahmednugger, if the line is brought to that town. Under such favourable conditions, it is not wonderful that the financial prospects of the line are considered to be very promising. It is computed that if only one-third of the goods traffic, which now passes along the cart-roads of the region traversed by the line, falls to the railway, this will be sufficient to pay expenses. As for passenger traffic, it is calculated that a third of the present number of travellers along the cart-roads will suffice. Moreover, it is anticipated that at certain seasons there will be considerable increase in the passenger traffic, owing to the great number of people who visit the shrines situated in this region. The line is to be constructed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company who will work it at the same rate as the Rajputana-Malwa line; with the proviso that the expenditure is not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross earnings. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to purchase the line on 31st December 1917, and failing then, at intervals of every ten years, at twenty-five years' purchase, calculated on the average net earnings during the quinquennium preceding the purchase; provided that the price paid is not to exceed the total capital expenditure by more than 20 per cent, but it is not to be less than such capital expenditure. But whatever the ultimate future of the line may be, its present significance lies in the fact that it is a genuine outcome of Indian enterprise. If the mass of the native monied classes would go and do likewise and invest their money in Indian Government securities and public works, they would relieve the burden of the so-called Indian tribute, an expression which merely means that they have left the supply of the country's wants to outside capitalists, and in so doing have sacrificed their own share of the profits.—"Pioneer."

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Colonel W. Graves, P.M.O., Meerut and Bundelkhand Districts, proceeded on 60 days' privilege leave to England on the 15th February.

Captain A. N. Carr, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as D. A. A. G. for Musketry, vice Captain Woodyatt proceeding on leave.

The following Officers have passed a course of Transport training:—Captain De Berry, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Captain Fall, 1st Scottish Rifles; Lieutenant Thompson, 1st Hampshire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant Northey, 1st Scottish Rifles.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Adams, M, Madame
Abdool Satur
Allen, C A
Alter, A
Alagappach arry Mullafacharry
Ahmed bin Suleman
Antoni, Rudolf C
Benton, Mrs
Body, Cot J Gr
Bunnell, Bo
Billings, Dudley Mrs
Boyd, Katie, Miss
Bulgin, R J L D S
Barder, Jacob
Curlain Rev Father
Caron, A
Caddel, K J, Miss
Claxton, H
Cockday, W, Sergt
Chijgar, S J
Crocker, G
Conroy, J T C, Dr
Chamberlain, Neoilli, Col
Czernischeenco v a, Maria
Compbell, Sybid, Miss
Demie, A, Capt
Dyer, Mrs
Dey, R
Devi, J M, Dr
DeSouza, Manoll
Dance, G W
Delaisue, Edgar
Erane, Mr
Emerson, J B Surg-Major
Evison, H, Mrs
Elliot, Ninian L
Ehren, John Von
Fox, Spencer, Mrs
B Framji Nalladaroi
Fernandez, S France
Fern E W
Frami, H Otto
Fryer, Chas
Gilbert, Henri
Guiun, Joseph D
Ghose, K P
Grandi, Italia
Goldenbery, Hain Eli
Gill, H
Hutchins, Mrs
Holland, Percy
Hudson, Herbert
Hodgson, P Egerton
Hopwood, Miss
Hobenberger, Franz
Hill, E C
Ismay, Wm
Iscovitz, Hana
Janes, H N, Major
Jones, R Aylward, Revd
Jennings, W H
Jhing, L, Sergt
Knobel, M
Kapadia, B R
Koufman, N
KumroodinIsabhai
Leebereg, Jub, Mons
Lemmi, Sra
Leslie, George, Lt-General
MacDonald, R H
Merci, K C H
McKenzie, Florence Mrs
Murray, A, Miss
Miles, W, Mr
Meruti, A Guattiers
Martin, Henry
Mangalji Nanji Kotesa
O Leary, D J
Paul, Thos W
Platt, T Comyn
Peceivilli, O
Peoctor, Mrs
Pavara Kennarasamy Kurneal
Purvis, J E, Mrs
Plorlciman
Porter, James R
Piercy, Geo
Plupps, J S
Quesne, Mrs Le
Rogers, A S
Robertson, F W
Robertson, W A
Radif, Joseph
Royappan, Butter
Rennell, E J
Rogers, Miss
Robinson C. to await arrival
Salkeld, Wm
Sandeman, Edward
Short, F J, Vety-Capt
Sehcoback, W H
Stead, W H
Steurway, George
Saidan Sha
Slephanske, Sopline Madame
Somerset, Henry Lady
Sotto, Constantine
Swayne, Alfred H
Smith, S Carley
Startin, G B, Mrs
Stivens, R G H B
Stevensons, W K
Shiarer, A, Miss
Tsermschenc o o a, Maria
Teyon, R, Mrs
Teoutbeek, Miss
Thorn, R, Lance Sergt
Thorp, E O S Miss
Umiashankar, Rau
Vagnar, Irma
Wood, Miss
Ward, Miss
Weston, Miss
Wighton, R
Wischefske, Boris
Wollner, Alfans
Winchester, Mrs
Ward, J
William, SE Stuart
Walkins, Edgar

A new form of amusement has just been started in Paris by the frequenters of the fancy dress balls now being held at the Grand Opera House. Ladies occupying boxes have only to provide themselves with ordinary fishing rods, but in place of flies or worms the hooks must be baited with dolls, bouquets, or articles of a similar character. These are then dangled over the heads or under the noses of the promenaders below, whose object it is of course, to seize them before they can be snatched away. So fascinating has the game been found by Parisians that they do not hesitate to give up their entire evenings to it.

THE SIMLA BRIBERY CASE.

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

JUDGMENT OF THE CHIEF COURT.

The application of Sayad Muhammad Yusaf-ud-din to stay proceedings and set aside the order of Captain G. C. Beadon, District Magistrate, Simla, under which he was arrested in Hyderabad, has as already briefly announced, been refused by Messrs. Frizelle and Chatterji, Judges of the Chief Court, before whom the application was heard on the 3rd and 4th instant. Their Lordships' judgements rejecting the appeal have now been issued. Mr. Frizelle's is as follows:—

The petitioner in this case, Sayad Muhammad Yusaf-ud-din, a subject of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has been arrested on a warrant of the District Magistrate of Simla, on a charge of having committed, at Simla, the offence of abetting the taking of an illegal gratification by a public servant, an offence punishable under sections 116 and 161 of the Indian Penal Code. The arrest was made at the Singampatty Railway Station, which is within the territory of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, but is also within the Railway limits defined in Notification No. 11431 of the 22nd March 1888, published in the "Gazette of India" of the 24th March 1888. Petitioner applies to have this warrant set aside, on the ground that the District Magistrate of Simla issued it without complying with the provisions of section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the warrent did not sufficiently specify the person against whom it was directed, and that the Magistrate who issued it had no power to issue a warrant for execution within the Hyderabad State, nor had the Magistrate who executed it power to do so. A preliminary objecion was raised by the Government Advocate to the hearing of the application, on the ground that the petitioner had disentitled himself to object to the warrant as he had submitted to it and presented himself in the Court of the District Magistrate of Simla in pursuance of it. This objection was over-ruled, as we thought petitioner had the right to raise it whenever he thought fit, and it need not be further alluded to.

As to petitioner's objection that the warrant was not issued in accordance with section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code, we are of opinion that there is no defect in it in this respect. A perusal of the Magistrate's proceedings shows that it was not issued under section 200 at all, but under section 191 (C). Under that clause no examination of a complainant is necessary to the issue of a warrant. A District Magistrate can act on information received from any person other than a Police officer, or on his own knowledge or suspicion that the offence for which he issues the warrant has been committed. It is shown that the District Magistrate in this case had reason to suspect the petitioner, from having tried the case of Gopal Chunder, who was convicted of offering an illegal gratification, and whom the petitioner is suspected of having instigated to do so. It appears from the proceedings that the Magistrate also had some information before him by way of a letter. We think he might have issued his warrant on this letter alone without examining the writer and without any previous knowledge of the case on suspicion against the accused. The fact that the case was originally intended to be tried by the Magistrate who issued the warrant does not in any way show that the warrant was issued under section 200. It was for the petitioner himself to require that the case should not be tried by the Magistrate who took cognisance of it under Section 101 (c), and until the petitioner did so there was nothing to prevent that Magistrate from trying it.

We are also of opinion that the objection that the warrant did not sufficiently describe the person to be arrested is not tenable. The only defect pointed out is that there was no further description of the accused given than "Yusaf-ud-din of Hyderabad." No doubt in ordinary cases such a description would not be sufficient, but the defect in this case was remedied by a Police officer being sent from Simla to point out the accused and identify him, as the person intended. This man was examined by the Magistrate who executed the warrant, petitioner also was questioned and admitted that he had been to Simla at a certain time, and never denied that he was the Yusaf-ud-din for whom the warrant was intended. Even if the description should have been fuller, petitioner being undoubtedly the man alluded to in the warrant, section 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code prevents any interference on this ground.

The main ground of this petition, however, is that the Magistrate of Simla had no jurisdiction to issue a warrant of arrest for execution in the Hyderabad State for an offence under sections 116 and 161 of the Indian Penal Code, committed at Simla, by a subject of the Hyderabad State contrary to the Extradition Treaty with his Highness the Nizam, which exempts the subjects of his Highness from surrender, and that it never should have been executed. This objection would have had more force had the warrant been issued for execution or been executed at a place in the Hyderabad State over which the British Government has no jurisdiction. But it was executed at a place over which full jurisdiction is possessed by the British Government under the Notification already quoted, and to which the whole of the Criminal Procedure Code was extended by that Notification, and in my opinion a warrant so executed was as legal as if it had been executed in any district in British India. If it had been executed or intended to be executed in Hyderabad territory, in which no such jurisdiction had been ceded, I think exception might have been more properly taken than as the case stands to both its issue and execution. But it was not carried out or apparently issued with a view to its being carried out at a place within the Nizam's jurisdiction. It was addressed to the Resident of Hyderabad, and its manner of execution expressly left to him. He, it may be observed, has under the notification, jurisdiction for all purposes connected with the administration of criminal justice within the limits therein specified. Addressing the warrant to him was a mistake, but an immaterial one. It should have been addressed to one of the Magistrates mentioned in the notification, the Railway Magistrate or Superintendent of Railway Police, but it was delivered by the Resident to the Railway Magistrate and carried out in due course by the latter. This slight error is fully covered by section 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But it is contended that the warrant would have been illegal even if it had been addressed to the Railway Magistrate, and this is a contention to which I cannot agree. Some colour is given to it by the fact that under Section 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code this Act only extends to the whole of British India, and that Section 82 of the same Act only "provides for the execution of a warrant of arrest at any place in British India." Now the strips of land over which jurisdiction was ceded by the above mentioned notification are certainly not in British India, and this is the sole basis for the plea now put forward for the petitioner. I do not think the plea is one which bears any exmination. Had there been an addition to Sections 1 and 82 of the Criminal Procedure Code that this Act extended to the whole of British India and any territory over which jurisdiction was ceded under section 4 of Act XXI of 1879 (under which the notification was issued) and that a warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in British India or any place over which jurisdiction had been ceded under the last mentioned Act, the case would have been perfectly clear. To my mind the notification had exactly the same purport and effect as if this addition had been made to the Criminal Procedure Code. It expressly extended the whole of the Code to the lands specified, and this involved the extension of the limits mentioned in section 82, and made section 83 applicable, under which the District Magistrate of Simla could have sent the warrant to the Railway Magistrate of Hyderabad. The latter Magistrate was bound to treat the warrant in the same way as any other Magistrate subject to the Procedure Code would have been bound to treat it, and did accordingly execute it in the manner laid down in section 83.

That the petitioner is a subject of the Hyderabad State does not affect the matter. Full jurisdiction in the place where he was arrested was ceded over Hyderabad subjects as well as British subjects. The notification contained no exception or reservation and petitioner was, within those limits, equally liable to arrest as he would have been at Simla itself or in any other district in British India.

I may add that no objection has been taken before us on the ground that a summons and not a warrant should have been issued. Good reason was given by the District Magistrate for issuing a warrant instead of a summons.

I would reject the petition.

Mr. Chatterji substantially concurred.

In connection with the redistribution of troops along the North-West Frontier it is probable that more extensive use will be made of the border militia in holding the outposts, more particularly those in the Darajat direction. This will obviate that breaking up of regiments into detachments which tends so much to lesson their efficiency.

The death of another veteran of the days of the Old Company's service, Captain C. T. Hunter, of the Race Bank, Landour. is announced. He succumbed to the effects of an attack of influenza at Allahabad on the 7th February. The deceased was a fine specimen of a Horse Artillery man of the olden times. He possessed four medals which recorded the campaigns of "Guznee, 23rd July 1839" "Maharajpore, 29th December 1843" "Army of the Sutlej, Sobraon, Allival"; "To the Army of the Punjab, Chillianwala-Goojrat, 1849." Captain Hunter joined the old Company's service an orphan boy of 13 years, as a half-pay trumpeter on 9 rupees a month. and was often heard to remark that he paid more to his cook now per month than what he got when he became a soldier. Through his own exertions he rose to be Deputy Assistant Commissary in the Army Commissariat Department. He retired on an invalid pension in 1869 when a wound he had received in his ankle during the Mutiny of 1857 made it impossible for him to continue in active service any longer, having already served in the department with a shattered ankle for twelve years.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Some of the vernacular papers think that the address of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, was less ambitious and elaborate than was expected; but that short as it is, it dwells upon some important points that deserve special attention. The "Gujerati" says: "The Vice-Chancellor did well to emphasise the recommendation that has been made on several other occasions that special chairs should be established for the encouragement of original research. Mr. Justice Jardine was right in saying that busy professional men have no time at their disposal for this kind of serious work which alone is enough to absorb all the physical and mental energies of a worker in this direction. Indian graduates have hitherto been shut out from higher posts in medical colleges and unless the existing invidious and unjust system is altered, it is hopeless to expect them to achieve what their more favoured brethren have in many instances failed to accomplish." The "Maratha" remarks: "Mr. Justice Jardine is one of those few Englishmen who take a keen and sympathetic interest in the social and political movements of this country. He is besides known for his great learning. It was on account of these eminent qualities, that his appointment to the Vice-Chancellor's chair was received with a chorus of applause. The Convocation address which he delivered on Tuesday last though short, contains many suggestive remarks which cannot fail to be appreciated by all. We expected an elaborate address from the learned judge and the stray thoughts which he appears to have strung together rather hastily, could well have been developed into an elaborate description of what an ideal University should be. We cannot account for the absence of the Chancellor, who was in Bombay on the occasion. The Chancellor's presence would have pleased all and added dignity to the occasion."

LORD SANDHURST'S WIDE SYMPATHY.

Most of the vernacular journals allude in terms of high praise to Lord Sandhurst's wide sympathy for all departments of life, which he specially evinced during his recent visit to Ahmedabad. He went primarily for cutting the first sod of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, but he had the time and energy as well as the heart to perform a number of other graceful and pleasant functions. The "Indian Spectator" observes: "More to the purpose is it to congratulate ourselves on having a Governor, than whom we have had scarcely one of wider living sympathy for all departments of life, industry, education, culture; moral, political, or social movements. To none has he refused the encouragement of his presence; nay, he has voluntarily gone to see and watch the working of some of these institutions. An active sympathy like this is most welcome, and is the best way of guiding the general advance of the country and bridging the gulf that separates the Government and the ruling race from the children of the soil—a gulf which, unfortunately, seems to be widening, but no attempt to bridge over which, if possible, would be other than noble and statesmanlike." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses: "It is a pleasure to notice the good work Lord Sandhurst has been doing. And what we most approve of is the unobtrusive and quiet way in which he is personally looking at things for himself. Though he has ears to hear, he prefers seeing the things he hears of by his own eyes. That is indeed the proper way for a Governor to understand and conduct the duties of the trust reposed in him by his Sovereign. Not only he finds it interesting end instructive to do his proper official work. He likes to see how semi-public or non-official bodies have been transacting their respective business. We are rejoiced at the genuine and "living" interest which his Excellency takes in our "non-official" public organisations. All honour to his Lordship for it. Let us hope the interest will not flag but wax during the remaining years of his administration. It is the outward visible sympathy of the statesman who has at heart the true welfare of the people."

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Most of the native journals accord great praise to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, especially its zealous secretary, Mr. John Marshall, for its advocacy of public interests. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: "Though the interests of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce are not always identical, and are sometimes in severe conflict, with those of the Native mercantile community, it must be conceded that generally the views which that body advocates from time to time and represents to Government have the hearty support of the native public. On question more or less of finance, of currency, of railways and telegraphs, of irrigation and navigation, they have met with a hearty concurrence. And so far we do not think it was incorrect on the part of Mr. Macdonell, the Chairman who presided at the annual general Meeting of the Chamber held on Wednesday last, to observe that the body he represented had not only the advocacy of its own interests but of the interests of the Presidency and the empire at large. Not to go too far, we think we are quite in order in observing that a reference to the records of the proceedings of our local European merchantmen during the last twenty years would amply corroborate Mr. Macdonells statement." The "Independent" remarks: "A year's solid work, done unflinchingly and to a very great extent disinterestedly, is the one great evidence of the annual report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which fact is totally borne out by its last years' working. The excellent report drawn on it by its Secretary, no other than Mr. Marshall, reflects great credit on that body for the unceasing care with which it safeguards the mercantile and general interest of the public even beyond this presidency. Its potent voice is always felt in the seat of government whether local or supreme, and although in the recent unjustifiable re-adjustment of the cotton duties, it had like other useful bodies to be greatly offended at the way in which its mighty representation had been treated by the Indian Government, yet the Chamber can rightly lay the flattering unction to its soul that it had not failed to do its duty by the public at a very critical juncture in supporting the public condemnation of the cotton duties bills, although many of its members are closely interested in the Manchester piece-goods business." The "Gujerat Mitra" has it: "The annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held this year has been remarkable not only for the reason that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst graced it with his presence, but for the quantity and quality of work that the Chamber of Commerce has done in the course of the year just closed. The questions taken up by that body were not of an ordinary kind, and they justly complain of the treatment they receive at the hands of Government."

THE NEW JURY BILL.

With regard to the unfavourable views expressed upon the jury bill, the "Indian Spectator" writes: "Nothing could be more satisfactory than the announcement by the law Member of the Supreme Council that, if the Select Committee approved of the decidedly unfavourable views expressed thereon by the Local Governments, the officials and the non-officials consulted, he would move for the elimination from the new Jury Bill, of the now well-known clause 3, which empowers the Judge to call for as many special verdicts as he likes, after the jury has given a general verdict. Sir Alexander Miller said that he did not think that the Government suffered in any way in prestige, if it abandoned a position it had once taken, when it had been shown to be wrong or inconsonant with the views of a majority of those who are entitled to a hearing. We are glad he thinks that a contrary course, an obstinate clinging to the position to which one had committed himself, was really weakness, and not strength."

A NEW EPOCH IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Referring to the work of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, the first sod of which was cut by Lord Sanhurst, the "Indian Spectator" states "it marks a new epoch in the industrial development of our country. It is the first feeder-railway of importance, which has been launched with conspicuous success and which promises as brilliant a future as any could, at least on our side of the country. The services of Colonel Bisset, of Mr. Little and Mr. Forrest, are in this connection so well know that there cannot be two opinions as to the lasting gratitude to which they have entitled themselves. Feeder-railways are most important to develop internal communication in the country, so that the maximum amount of good may be reaped from the great trunk-lines which intersect the country, north to south, and east to west. But of greater importance still, is the fact that the capital for the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway is a Rupee-capital, raised in India and contributed to mainly by the natives of this country." The "Monitor" writes: "This is the first railway in the Presidency which will be the fruit of indigenous enterprise. This is a matter for great congratulation, and all honour is due to Mr. Forrest for having induced native capitalists to subscribe. Railways afford a new field for the employment of native capital, which, we doubt not, will be largely employed by them in future if success will attend the first few enterprises in this direction."

A short time ago the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway submitted for the sanction of the Government of India a scheme which had for its object the training of European, Eurasian and Native boys for the Locomotive Department. It included apprentice scholarships and other pecuniary inducements for boys to become efficient railway workmen. The Government of India has replied that as a similar scheme had met with failure when tried on one or two of the other railways in India, the present one could not be entertained.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 27.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Mr. H E M James, I C S, Commr in Sind, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of furlough till the 15th May.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Azam Yeshwant Laxman Dhekne, Magte of the third class in the district of Thana having jurisdiction in the town of Bassein.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to empower Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Pandit, Special Magte of the third class within the limits of the town of Yeola in the Nasik Dist, in addition to the powers conferred by the aforesaid Notification, to try such cases, triable by a Magte of the third class, as are referred to him by the Dist Magte of Nasik or by the Mamlatdar and second class Magte, Yeola.

Mr J L Johnston, B A (Dub), I C S, Judicial Commr and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from the 20th April 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Azam Mahomed Azam Abdul Mali, acting Head Munshi, taluka Guni in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Mr E M H Fulton, I C S, Dist and Sessions Judge, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Saheb Tekchand Hurgundas, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Mirpur Sakro in the district of Karachi, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C H Jopp, BA (Oxon), I C S, on completion of his special duty under the High Court, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Woodrow, Depy Consvr of Forests, third grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr F R Desai to act as Consvr o' Forests, Third Grade, during the absence of Mr MacGregor on leave; Mr W G Betham to hold administrative charge of the Southern Circle during that period; and Mr A C Robinson, L C E, to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, during the absence of Mr Betham

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg Bhau Govind has been placed on general duty witheffect from 14th Feb. 1896.

Asst Surg Shapurji Manekji Mehta, L M & S has been placed on general duty with effect from 17th Feb.

Second class Asst Surgn Dominic Francis, Indian subordinate Medical Dept (Bombay), is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year.

Surgn-Major H W Stevenson, Civil Surgn, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from 1st March 1896.

Surgn-Major K A Dalal, MB, CM, Civil Surgn, Dhulia, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 15th March 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion and reversion are ordered with effect from 4th February 1896:—Mr F L Sprott, on return from leave, is promoted to Exe Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank; and Mr P K Chitale, Exe Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to revert to Asst Engr, 1st grade.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of the Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach for three weeks from Friday the 15th May to Thursday the 4th June 1896, both days inclusive.

The following candidates for the office of Pleader in the Dist and Subordinate Courts havebeen admitted by order of the Hon the Chief Justice and Judges to the Examination to be held on Monday the 24th February, 1896 and following days:—Katti, Ramchandra Govind Kulkarni, Sitaram Dhondo Nadgounde, Ganesh Yeshwant and Saundattikar, Bhikaji Vishnu.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs. Chhotalal Mathuradas Chatrapati, B A, LL B and Ruttonji Runchodji Desai, B A, LL B as Vakils of the High Court.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ramchandra Mahadev Paranjpe a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Khandesh Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him, in lieu of the one for the Nasik Dist, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Venktesh Hanmant Dumble has been appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be Clerk of the Court of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum in the Belgaum Dist vice Mr Govind Krishna Vannur, deceased.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Azam Hiralal Santokram, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Godhra in the Panch Mahals Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Bhailal Purshotam on one month's privilege leave or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Naranbhai Lallubhai, Mamlatdar of Kalol, is appointed to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Panch Mahals during the absence of Rao Saheb Deodat Dhaneshwar on one month's privilege leave from such date during the current month as he may avail himself of it or until further orders.

Azam Ratanshankar Girjashankar, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Kalol in the Panch Mahals District during the deputation of Rao Saheb Naranbhai Lallubhai to act as Chitnis to the Collector of Panch Mahals or until further orders.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, Probationery fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar District, is confirmed in that grade.

The following arrangements are ordered during the absence of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Babaji Nachane, Mamlatdar of taluka Yeola in the Nasik District, on two months' privilege leave or until further orders:—Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Bhide, Mamlatdar of taluka Igatpuri, to do duty as Mamlatdar of taluka Yeola; and Mr Bapu Hari Godbole, Head Karkun of taluka Baglan, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Igatpuri.

Lieut A H Bridge and Capt R D Broome respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Cant Magte Malegaon, on the 12th inst.

Mr. Hari Anant Athavle, L C E, Head Karkun to the Mamlatdar of taluka Taloda in the Khandesh Dist, is appointed to be sub pro tem third grade Dist Insp of Land Records and Agriculture, and to do duty in the Khandesh Dist vice Mr. Krisnaji Vasudev Joshi, appointed to be sub pro tem forth grade Mamlatdar.

Southern Division.

Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Swamirao Kamlapurkar having been made to revert to his appointment as second grade Mamlatdar, with effect from the date of reversion of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, and been appointment to act a sixth grade Depy Coll during the absence of Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga on leave or pending further orders, the following reversions of Mamlatdars in the Southern Division are ordered:—Rao Saheb Ganesh Raghunath Sambhare, second grade Mamlatdar, Kumta, to be third grade Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Amritrao Wamanji, third grade Mamlatdar, Sangameshvar, to be fourth grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Bapuji Vinayak Khare, fourth grade Mamlatdar, on probation at Gokak, to be acting Mamlatdar.

Mr Yeshwant Balappa Borkar, Head Karkun of the Yellapur Taluka in the Kanara Dist, performed the duties of the Mamlatdar of Yellapur, in addition to his own, from the 10th Dec 1895 to 16th Jan 1896, i e during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Gururao Ramchandra Mokashi, the permanent incumbent.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Tamaji Sondur, Head Accountant, Belgaum, having been granted privilege leave for one month and a half from the date of his relief by his successor, the following arrangements are made during his absence or until further orders:—Rao Saheb Balkrishna Jiwaji, Head Accountant, Karwar, on the completion of his special duty in the Native States in the Southern Maratha Country, to join at Belgaum and to do duty there; Rao Saheb Ramrao Annapa to continue to act as second grade Head Accountant at Karwar; and Rao Saheb Atmaram Balvant Bawdekar to continue to act as third grade Head Accountant at Dharwar.

Mr. Krishnaji Narayan Agashe, Deputy Chitnis is appointed to act as Chitnis to the Collector of Ratnagiri during the absence on privilege leave for one month and twenty days of Mr. Raghavendra Subrao Nagarkar, the permanent incumbent, or until futher orders.

PROVINCIAL GAZEETES.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, February 22.)

Mr E F L Winter, Supt Dehra Dun, furlough out of India for nineteen months, with effect from the 21st March 1896.

Mr J Sanders Depy Commr Fyzabad, furlough out of India for seven month's and fifteen pays, with effect from the 15th March 1896.

Mr F Gile Dep Commr Almora, to officiate as a Supt of Dehra Dun, vice Mr Winter, granted furlough.

Mr J V Stur. Asst Commr Hardoi, to officiate as Depy Commr Almora.

Leut Col G W Anson, Depy Commr from Unao to Fyzabad.

The services of Col J R Marett, I S C, District and Sessions Judge, Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dep with effect from the 4th Feb 1896, the date on which he was admitted to Colonel's allowance.

(*Punjab Gazette*, February 20.)

Mr F Field, Extra Judicial Asst Commr Dera Gazi Khan, has obtained fu loug to Europe for one year, under Article 371 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th of March 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R Love, Asst Commr Peshawar, is apponted to officiate as Depy Commr of Hazara with effect from the afternoon of the 10th of Feb 1896 vice Lieut C B Rawlinson.

Lieut C B Rawlinson, Offg Depy Commr from the Hazara to the Kohat Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 14th of Feb 1896, relieving Major H P P Leigh, C I E.

On the return from furlough of Mr J E Hilton, Suptdg Engr Mr B G Wallis, temporary Suptdg Engr, reverted to his substantive appointment of Exe Engr and resumed charge of the Simla Provincial Division from Mr W Macdonald, Ex Eng on the afternoon of the 29th Jan 1896.

Mr W Macdonald, Exec Engr, on transfer from the Simla Provincial Division, is placed on special duty in the Public Works Secretariat, Punjab, until further orders.

The furlough granted to Mr F C Murray, Exec Engr, in this Department Notification No. 2146, dated the 11th April 1896, is hereby commuted from eighteen to nine months.

Mr F C Murray, Exec Engr, on return from furlough, resumed charge of the Kohat Provincial Division on the afternoon of the 8th Feb 1896, relieving Mr H C Sanders, Asst Engr, who will remain attached to the Division.

H H the Lieut-Govr is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Engineer Estabt of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Dept, Punjab, with effect from the dates specified against each:—Mr J G Davis, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, 5th Dec 1895, Mr R W Rowland, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, permanent, 5th Dec 1895.

Never Despair of being able to overcome the troubles of this world, for they will disappear like dew before the sun if we only look them squarely in the face. If you are afflicted with any bodily disease, give Holloway's Pills and Ointment a trial; they will afford speedy relief, and in time effect a cure. They are the best known remedies for all complaints. During the summer months many people are afflicted with bowel and liver disorders, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, low fevers, &c. These remedies are unequalled in such cases, and should therefore be the "Vade Mecum" of all who value sound health. They may be procured from all chemists and medicine vendors.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The "Daily Chronicle" referred to a letter written by William Cecil, Lord Burleigh of Elizabethan fame, to his son Robert Cecil, afterwards the first Earl of Salisbury, in which he warned him against the danger of being satirical, and prone to quips and gibes. This apposite reference, observes the "Westminster Gazette," opens up a wide question of heredity. Certainly the Marquis of Salisbury is a pronounced type of heredity. He is Elizabethan rather than Victorian. He could make up well for a fancy dress historical ball at Hatfield as his ancestor and prototype, Robert Cecil; but still better could he personify the National Portrait Gallery picture of the great Elizabethan minister.

Mr. George Goschen, M.P., and Sir John Stirling Maxwell, who moved and seconded the address in the House of Commons both made maiden speeches, and apropos of maiden speeches, a good story is told by Sir Frank Lockwood illustrating the confidence with which the new member now-a-days will address the House, as compared with the bashful hesitancy which used to mark first efforts in past years. A new member had got up, and, with a confidence probably produced by practice in a parliamentary debating society, made a speech of pretentious length and full of information flung at the heads of older members, whom the new man evidently regarded as fossils. When he had finished his speech, he gathered his notes together, and, with conscious pride swelling his bosom, he strode out into the lobby. There he met one of the old members, whom he asked in a patronising way, "Are you going to speak to-night?" The old member gazed at him for a minute, and then he burst out, "Good God, sir! I have been a member for twenty years, and I have never spoken yet. Why should I begin now?"

Another story of the same kind is told of Mr. Chamberlain. It is related that after Mr. Chamberlain had been a very few years in the House, and was still a young member, he modestly asked an old and much-respected parliamentary hand to favour him with criticisms or hints on his speeches in the House. The old member reflected for a time and then said: 'It is all very nice, very nice indeed, Mr. Chamberlain, but if you could occasionally manage to break down, the House, I assure you, would take it as a great compliment.' This was a good hint. The House almost invariably regards with a certain degree of suspicion any young member who is too glib, polished, and correct in his manner of speaking. It positively likes a man to be nervous—which should be a consolation to maiden speakers.

The young Khedive of Egypt is said to possess the most costly set of harness in the world. It is made of black leather, with chased gold buckles, and collars ornamented with the same metal. The pad cloths are also embroidered with gold, and the set is said to have cost some £2,000. It is for four horses, and used on all State occasions.

J. B. Robinson, the "Kaffir" millionaire, owns a magnificent estate at Cape Peninsula, near Cape Town, whither he sails in his own yacht to spend three months in every year to escape our English winter. He makes a tour of his mines once a year. The Langlaagte, which he bought for £7,000, is now worth £3,000,000; the Robinson, bought for £2300, is now worth £5,000,000; and the Randfontein Estate, of 40,000 acres, bought for £20,000, is to-day worth £8,000,000.

Many will remember the "row" Bailie Chisholm made about a year ago in the Glasgow Town Council about the exhibition in the city of a large and well-painted picture called "The Cairo Slave Market," in which were a number of nude figures. This year the Bailie's portrait has been sent in, painted by a young artist, and it has been skied in one of the galleries. But, whether by accident or by design, there has been hung alongside of it a frisky figure of a nude sea nymph, from whose charms the Bailie appears to be turning away his eyes.

An American lady who recently visited Para, Brazil, was invited while there to dine at the house of a wealthy merchant. Everything was very gorgeous and lavish in South American style, but, on leaving, she was amazed to hear her hospitable host say to her—"If you have any washing, send it here." It is the custom there, it seems, for wealthy households to take in laundry work as an employment for their large retinue of servants. "It did, however," said the relator, "give me a turn at the end of a formal dinner party to be asked for my soiled linen."

The Sultan has always been a great smoker of cigarettes, but his consumption of them is said to increase as his troubles deepen. The Koran, which forbids wine says nothing about tobacco, for the excellent reason that nothing was known of it till long after Mahomet's time, so that the Commander of the Faithful violates no religious ordinance in its use, whatever may be thought of its effect upon his nerves and constitution. He has enough royal companions in the tobacco habit to keep him in countenance, whatever admonitions he may receive from his doctors. The young Czar has thrown away his cigarette lately and taken to the pipe; Emperor William of Germany still sticks to the former, smoking an immense number daily. The Austrian Sovereign pulls away all day at long and strong Virginia cigars with a straw running through them to make them draw easily; King Humbert smokes big black Principias made from the best tobacco grown in Cuba and keeps puffing away from morning till night; old King Alfred of Saxony clings to the porcelain pipe of the Fatherland, its stem a yard long and its bowl as capacious as the drinking horn of King Witlaf; King Leopold of Belgium smokes a short brierwood, and the Duke of York a cutty which he has carried since he was a midshipman and had to smoke on the sly on account of an interdictory rule of the service. His father, the Prince of Wales, is one of the most experienced connoisseurs of cigars in Europe, and has made a record in their consumption not be to excelled.

A correspondent in the "Scotsman" gives some interesting facts regarding Dr. Jameson's family. The late Mr. R. W. Jameson, whom Sir Mark pictures as a mysterious nondescript, was, he says, "a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh. His heart, however, being in journalism, literature, and art, he forsook the law, and for several years in the fifties edited a paper at Stranraer. The Jamesons, I may say, were greatly liked in Stranraer, one and all being characterised by high spirit, frankness, and generosity. The father was impetuous; the mother, a Christian lady, gentle but firm. Their residence latterly was what is now the parish manse, and the boys made it a stirring place. It was with Leander, the youngest, I was best acquainted. Lana was his familiar name. For years, and until he left the town, we were inseparable; and if the boy is father of the man, I venture to say there were no sordid motives in the mind of the author of what I may call Jameson's jump. His leading characteristic was reckless daring on behalf of others. If he thought his chum wanted anything, he would dash off, as it were, through fire and water to get it for him. The garden gate might be locked by parental order; but what cared Lana? Over the wall he would jump, and after the thrashing was past he would come forth calm and tearless, ready to do it again. He was as devoid of fear as of vice. Very affectionate, but not soft—I never saw him weep—he was the personification of boyish chivalry. In this Transvaal business he will probably take all the blame and screen the real culprits."

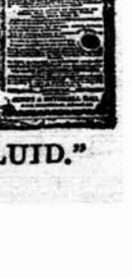
Some little time ago a famous firm of London solicitors found it necessary, in a case involving large interests, to have some detective work of a difficult and delicate nature done in New York, and instead of employing the regular agencies put it in the hands of an American woman of good social standing in private life. She undertook the task, and has been so completely successful in the preformance of it that the firm employing her has not only thanked her, but sent her a check for a handsome sum. The employment of women of education and position for delicate detective work has become common in England. If they go into the business it is pretty safe to say that they will succeed in it.

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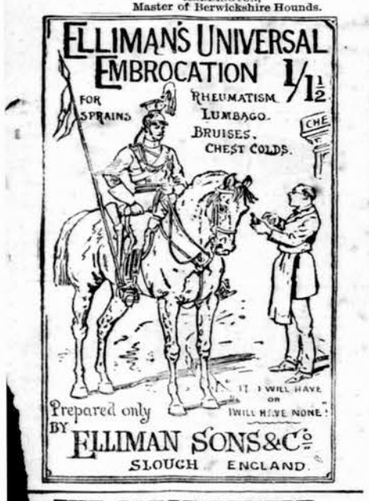
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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime



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DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions, and crooked legs.

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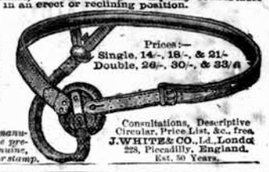


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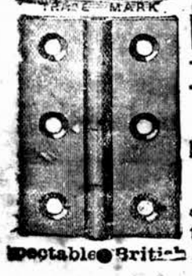
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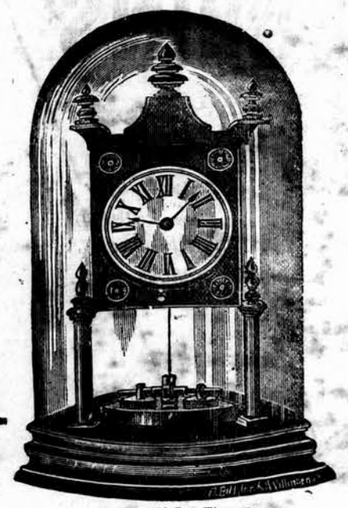
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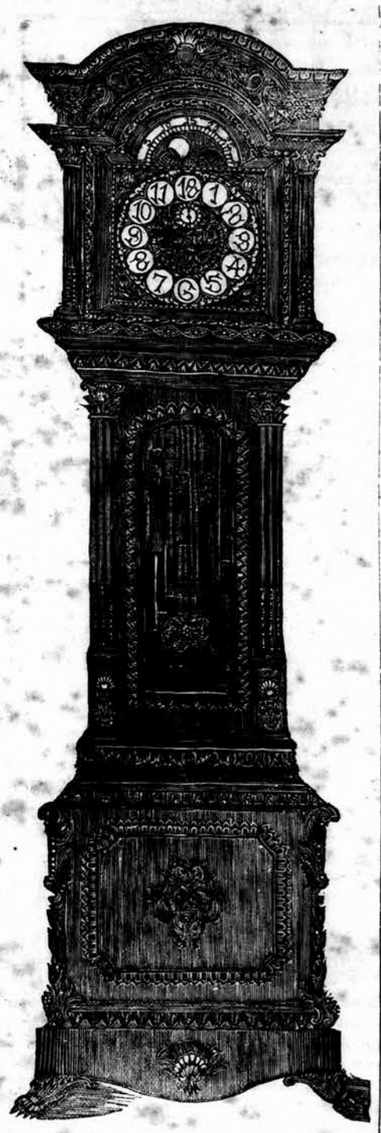
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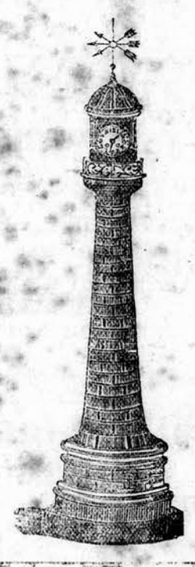
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